

## THE TIMES Tomorrow

Canvas backed  
A portrait of the  
people who choose  
the subjects for the  
National Portrait Gallery



**Bandit country**  
Children as young as 10 have become addicted to gambling, and their numbers are rocketing.  
**Free-wheeling**  
A refugee from British Rail, Digby Anderson now longs for better bus transport.  
**Tough racquet**  
Rex Bellamy reports on the inter-county tennis championships at Eastbourne.

## Portfolio

The Times Portfolio prize of £6,000 was yesterday shared between four winners, each of whom receives £1,500. They are Mr John Carson, a fashion buyer from Mayfair; Mr Gazi Haque, a barrister of London NW2; Mr Sam Garmes, who works in a chocolate factory and lives in West Croydon; and Mrs Phyllis Elliot, a housewife from Sarbiton.

Portfolio list page 18  
How to get information service, back page.

## Zimbabwe minister in fraud link

Zimbabwe's industry and technology Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, was named in the High Court in Harare in a case where two businessmen are accused of bribing government officials to conceal fraudulent transport claims worth \$5.9m.

## Petrol price rises loom

Price rises by all the main petrol companies are expected after Esso's 2p gallon increase, which brings the average price of its four-star to 188.7p. The AA urged a boycott to stop other companies following suit.

## ITV wins deal

Independent television has won the exclusive contract to cover athletics in Britain for the next five years. After the ITV withdrawal from Olympic coverage, it was thought that although ITV's bid of £10.5m was the larger, BBC would secure another extension of the contract they have had for the last 20 years.

## Tisdall free

Sarah Tisdall left East Sutton open prison yesterday carrying a bunch of carnations, after serving four months of a six-month sentence for leaking a secret defence document.

## No to Tate bid

Tate & Lyle, the sugar group, launched a £350m takeover for Brooke Bond, the tea and Oxo company. But the offer was rejected as inadequate. Page 13

## US trains crash

Two Amtrak passenger trains collided in New York yesterday, injuring scores of passengers in the third serious accident on the national rail line this month. No-one was seriously injured.

Leader page 11  
Reselection: EEC Parliament  
Letters: On Warnock report, from Ms D M Cawdell, and others; destitution, from Mr R. See, and others; conservancy, from Mr D Butler.  
Features, pages 8-10  
School inspectors take a closer look at the classroom; Peter Hennessy reports on government plans to prevent a victory for the miners; do "banana skins" make faux pas look like accidents? Fashion: The sun sinks in favour. Spectrum: bit or miss, a new weekend end play takes to the boards.  
Computer Horizons, pages 16-17  
The explosion of micros in schools, computerizing the Olympics, privacy legislation French style.  
Obituary, Page 12  
The Right Rev Stephen Neill, Mr ED Taylor

# Building societies win freedom to act as banks

By Lorna Bourke

Building societies have effectively received government approval to offer a full range of financial services, including cheque books, overdrafts, personal loans, cheque guarantee cards, cash machine and money transmission facilities, in direct competition with the high street banks.

But the price of this freedom could be a significant reduction in the degree of protection offered investors in smaller societies, and a reluctance by societies to cut the mortgage rate when interest rates are falling.

The days are over when the big societies are going to bend over backwards to protect investors in the small societies. Mr John Bayliss, a general manager of Abbey National Building Society, said.

Firm government proposals contained in a Green Paper published yesterday give societies most of the concessions they requested - the ability to offer the full range of personal banking facilities and the freedom to hold land which would enable societies to build homes for renting or sale.

These proposals will be included in legislation, due to be enacted in the 1985-86 Parliamentary session and are expected to be in effect by January 1987.

But the controversial aspect of them is the firm recommendation that the building societies existing compensation scheme be brought into line with the deposit protection provisions under the 1979 Banking Act. This would reduce the amount of compensation to which building society investors are entitled.

Under the voluntary scheme investors in building societies are compensated in the event of a building society failing, for 90 per cent of their investment, without limit. The 1979 Banking Act offers compensation for a maximum of 75 per cent on deposits up to £10,000.

The Green Paper envisages the continuation of the 90 per cent cover as a voluntary "top up" arrangement in addition to the statutory minimum. But there will be little incentive for the larger societies to join such a scheme.

"I don't know whether all societies will want to contribute to a voluntary scheme. It will certainly be very difficult to get 100 per cent agreement - it is a difficult situation", Mr Herbert Walden, chairman of the Building Societies Association, said.

That view was echoed by Mr Malcolm Hughes, general manager (market planning) of Nationwide Building Society.

"I think a lot of buildings societies are becoming progressively more unhappy about the way small societies are becoming very aggressive in the fight for deposits, while hiding behind the voluntary compen-

sation scheme", he said. "I think it will be very hard to get agreement on a voluntary top-up scheme."

The other proposal which could upset building society borrowers is the Government's recommendation that the societies' exemption from the Restrictive Trade Practices Act be withdrawn.

That exemption allowed the societies to operate the interest rate agreement - now largely abandoned. But if they were precluded from even "advising" on rates, as they might be once the exemption is formally withdrawn, then there could be real difficulties in getting mortgage rates down when interest rates generally are falling.

Other proposals, contained in the Green Paper, that societies should be free to offer estate agency, insurance, broking, conveyancing and valuation services on an in-house basis have not yet been given full government approval, and are still under review.

Opposition reaction to the Green Paper was adverse. Dr Oonagh McDonald, Labour's spokesman on economic affairs, said: "It will mean lending short-term at greater risk without the essential expertise in credit analysis and control."

From September next year, building societies will be obliged to quote an annualized percentage rate to borrowers, in line with the requirements of the Consumer Credit Act, the Department of Trade and Industry announced yesterday. This will make it easier for borrowers to compare rates with the banks, which already quote an APR.

Mr Bayliss (left) and Mr Walden: new freedom

Mr Bayliss (left) and Mr Walden: new freedom

## Tory fears on EEC passports

By Anthony Bevins  
Political Correspondent

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, is expected to announce the introduction of a common form European passport in the Commons today.

Conservative backbenchers last night were making strong representations in an attempt to abort a statement, arguing that an announcement would provoke too much controversy at a particularly sensitive time for the Government.

The passport, which was scheduled for introduction at the start of next year, is bound to offend some people by the reference to "European Community" on its burgundy-red, smaller-scale, flimsier cover.

But the biggest protest is expected from the civil liberties lobby over the linked decision that the new passports will be machine-readable, enabling immigration control to speed up the service for travellers by running passports through computer readers.

Fears have been expressed that a link between immigration and nationality computers and computers held by other state agencies could pose a threat to civil liberties.

The Home Office argues that machine-readable passports will save time and money by speeding up movements and, eventually, enable the Government to introduce computerized issues of the documents themselves, allowing cuts to be made in the 1,000 Passport Office staff in six regional offices. They currently issue 2.2 million passports a year with peak postal applications taking anything up to four weeks to process.

## South-West faces water rationing

By Michael Horsnell

The South West's water supply is seriously affected as a drought and western Cornwall, Plymouth and the North Devon - Cornwall coastal strip.

In some places in the region water supplies are three weeks worse off than during the drought in 1976. Some reservoirs are less than one third full and the whole area has a hosepipe ban.

The Secretary of State for Wales signed a drought order yesterday preventing non-essential uses of water in Wales.

Another application which would allow Welsh Water to begin rationing supplies is now under consideration. "That should be authorized by the end of the month. It seems unlikely we shall be able to avoid restricting supplies," said a spokesman.

Most of Wales is already covered by a hosepipe ban and emergency water supplies have been brought to Cardiff and Pontypool from the Llandeg Reservoir in Pontypool, Gwent.

Rainfall for the four months to the end of June was down to 42 per cent of normal.

Wales, normally one of the wettest parts of Western Europe, has had only 42 per cent of its average rainfall for the time of year.

Dr Dick Lillcrap, director of water services management for the Welsh water Authority, said appeals to conserve water had reduced demand by eight million gallons a day but consumption needed to be cut by 50 per cent in the areas most affected.

A lot depends on what happens between now and August 5, he added.

"We reckon we can push the cut-off back by one day for every 25 per cent of water people can save."

Wales, normally one of the wettest parts of Western Europe, has had only 42 per cent of its average rainfall for the time of year.



One of 28 pickets being arrested outside a mine at Gorebridge, near Edinburgh, after attempts to block a road.

## Kinnock challenges opponents

By Julian Haviland

Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday carried to his opponents his campaign to give ordinary Labour Party members the determining voice in whether Labour MPs should be discarded.

In a published letter to 25 left-wing Labour MPs who had written to protest at his proposed changes, he said those who argued for keeping the right to "re-select" MPs in the hands of constituency management committees had to explain how, in the name of democracy, they could deny party members the choice to vote.

Mr Kinnock and his supporters are expected to win a crucial vote when the proposed changes come before the National Executive Committee tomorrow by 16 to 12, but only if all his potential allies attend.

The present reselection rules require every sitting Labour MP to submit himself once in each Parliament to a reselection vote.

The proposed change, to be voted on at the party's annual conference in Blackpool next October if the NEC approves it tomorrow, simply allows a management committee to put the decision in the hands of a constituency's membership.

Mr Kinnock asked opponents of the proposal if they thought "the great majority of party members cannot be trusted to make a judgement? If they do they... had better tell the people of the Labour Party that it is their membership that is wanted, not their opinion."

All seven representatives of the constituency section are expected to oppose Mr Kinnock, but significantly 16 of the 12 trade union representatives are likely to support him.

The expected lineup 48 hours before the vote was:

For the change: Neil Kinnock, Roy Hattersley, Cyril Ambley, Tony Clarke, Ian Garske, Roy Evans, Alan Hadden, Neville Hough, Alex Kitson, Sam McCuskie, Syd Tierney, Charles Turnock, John Evans (the proposer of the change), Betty Boothroyd, Gwyneth Dunwoody, Renée Short.

Against the change: Eric Heffer, Party Chairman, Albert Booth, treasurer, Doug Hoyle, Tom Sawyer, Tony Benn, David Blunkett, Michael Meacher, Jo Richards, Dennis Skinner, Audrey Wise, Joan Maynard, and Steve Morgan (Labour Party Young Socialists).

The position of Mrs Ann Clwyd was not known.

Leading article, page 11

## Coal board steps up back to work drive

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The National Coal Board is today making a fresh attempt to persuade striking miners to go back to work, as the political tempo of their dispute is being stepped up by Labour leaders.

In advertisements in the popular press, the board says that more than 60,000 people are still working in the industry, and adds: "Every day, their numbers are increasing. The coal board believes this is because they have already decided that their future lies in working with us."

The board goes on to appeal: "If you are a mineworker - why don't you join them?"

The advertising campaign, backed by personal letters to the men and other measures such as telephone calls and visits to strikers' homes, is designed to accelerate the slow-moving return to work in the area where support for the strike is divided, and to test prospects for a break in the solidarity of Yorkshire, South Wales, Scotland and Kent.

The board says in its advertisement that the marathon negotiations with the National Union of Mineworkers last week broke down because the union had nothing to offer.

Details of the package put forward by the chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, are given, and the board says the union's president, Mr Arthur Scargill, and his fellow negotiators refused to accept that financial losses could ever be a reason for closing pits that still have reserves.

The political tempo of the strike, now in its twentieth week, was raised by Labour's front bench spokesmen and trade union leaders in a joint attack on the Government.

Accusing the Cabinet of a "vendetta" against the unions, the TUC-Labour Party liaison committee sought to regain the propaganda initiative from ministers' declaring: "Working people have not lost heart. They are fighting back."

The joint declaration was delivered after talks at Congress House, attended by the Shadow Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Stanley Oram, who is still working behind the scenes to get the union and the board back into negotiations.

The prospects of early success in his efforts do not appear good, however, after another day of violence on the picket lines. Forty men were arrested in Scotland yesterday, 14 of them outside Bilton, Glen colliery, near Edinburgh, where the board said enough men went to work for the pit to produce some coal.

The TUC-Labour Party liaison committee said in its statement: "The Government's vendetta against the trade unions is imposing a heavy burden on our country. The

Continued on back page, col 6

## Leukaemia deaths higher at Sellafield

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

The level of leukaemia deaths in areas around the Sellafield nuclear fuel reprocessing plant are higher than expected - two of the three highest levels in Britain, according to a government report published yesterday.

But the investigation concluded that there was no proof that the deaths were connected with Sellafield and called for much more detailed studies.

Sir Douglas Black, chairman of the investigators, said: "We can give a qualified reassurance to people about possible health hazards in the neighbourhood of Sellafield. However, there are uncertainties concerning the operation of the plant."

The report questions the adequacy of control over the permitted levels of discharges and the accuracy of medical records about cancer levels. Questions are also raised about possible genetic risks associated with exposure to low levels of radiation.

There was a lack of coordination between the health and safety agencies, the report said. Its 10 major recommendations have been accepted by the Government, Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health, said in a written Commons reply yesterday.

A study should be carried out on cases of leukaemia and lymphoma which have been diagnosed in people under 25, resident in west Cumbria.

An investigation should be made into the records of all children born since 1950 to mothers resident in Seascale at the time of birth to examine cancer incidence and mortality. The records of all children who attended local schools should be examined.

The report urges that an organization such as the Office of Population Censuses and Survey or the Medical Research Council coordinate the monitoring of statistics around "hot" installations producing discharges, that might produce cancer or leukaemia.

Children are thought to require the greatest doses through shore sand, inhaling it as particles, or eating contaminated fish and shellfish. Swimming in the sea, coming in contact with beach debris or ingesting seaweed are considered less important.

The report recommends particular attention to the upper limit on discharges over short periods, to removing solvent from discharges, the filters to remove particles and the limits on specific radioactive substances.

It also recommends revision of controls on British Nuclear Fuels, which operates Sellafield. A review of permits to discharge waste should be conducted more frequently.

Investigation of the Possible Increased Incidence of Cancer in West Cumbria. (Stationery Office, £6.70).

## EEC to step up fight against terror envoys

Closer cooperation to stop terrorism posing as diplomats from operating in the European Community is being worked out by officials from the 10 member states (Jan Murray writes from Brussels).

EEC foreign ministers meeting in Brussels yesterday agreed, in Sir Geoffrey Howe's words, that "agents of terrorism can strike anywhere, any time, and we must work together with like-minded governments throughout the world to combat them."

The ministers were considering work already carried out on a British initiative to collate information about international terrorists. This was begun after the siege earlier this year at the Libyan "People's Bureau" in London.

## DPP guidelines on judging horror videos

The Director of Public Prosecutions' confidential tests for judging obscenity in horror videos was published by Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, last night.

He said in a written Commons reply: "A work is likely to be regarded as obscene if it portrays violence to such a degree and so explicitly that its appeal can only be to those who are disposed to derive positive enjoyment from seeing such violence."

The DPP's tests include: "Violence perpetrated by children; self-mutilation; violent abuse of women or children; cannibalism; use of vicious weapons (eg broken bottle); use of everyday implements (eg screwdriver, shears, electric drill); violence in a sexual context."

Parliament, page 4

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## A spoke in the bicycle thief's wheel

Britain's bicycle business is booming and thieves are doing a roaring trade. The situation is so serious that General Accident yesterday announced it would not pay claims for stolen cycles which had been left unpadlocked.

Sales of two million bicycles last year meant that 13 million people, one in four, are cyclists. It said. But thefts in 1983 increased by 20 per cent, with 120,000 cycles worth £11m being stolen in England and Wales alone.

Faced with this soaring crime rate, General Accident policy-holders have their insurance cover invalidated if they leave their cycles without locks on them. It also said that the excess, to be paid on each claim by the owners, would go up to 10 per cent of the cycles value, with a minimum of £15.

Insurance premiums range from about £20 to £30 a year. The most frequent targets for

thieves are racing cycles worth about £500 or those owned by people living away from home.

The problem is now so serious in the university city of Oxford that Det Constables Ron Orman and Alan Deadman are permanently attached to a special Cycles Department. There were about 2,700 thefts last year and, on current figures, they will exceed 3,000 in 1984.

The detectives here arranged with the city's secondhand cycle dealers that they will not buy a bicycle unless the seller has a "green card" issued by the local police.

But three out of every 10 people calling at the police station are trying to acquire cards so they can sell stolen bicycles. Sgt Bob Massingham, who runs the Cycles Department, said yesterday: "It is a good source of customers for us."

Not every call results in a prosecution, however, because the cycle thieves have become so wise in the procedure that they often arrange for innocent acquaintances to collect cards for them.

Reported thefts represent only the tip of the iceberg, Sgt Massingham added. Many of the stolen cycles are sold on the street for a few pounds.

Set Massingham warned: "Cycle locks are very, very poor. A lot are easily sprung." His department has carried out tests which showed that some simple combination locks can be decoded within 20 seconds.

Spending £5 to £7 on a lock gives reasonable security. Better protection comes from shaped metal padlocks at £18 to £26, but these are awkward to carry. "My advice", said Sgt Massingham, who owns three racing cycles, "is to get in touch with the local locksmith and tell him you want a length of chain and a good lock for £8."

## General Accident

people felt that, once stolen, a cycle had gone forever. "We probably sell 30 to 35 bikes a month which, after being recovered, remain unclaimed for two months", he said.

Many of those found have their padlocks uselessly left around their saddle spikes - although their owners, to make an insurance claim, say they locked them.

Having a post-code stamped

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# Magistrates may be used to deal with backlog of miners' cases

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Stipendiary magistrates are expected to be brought in at Rotherham in Yorkshire and Chesterfield in Derbyshire to deal with the backlog of criminal charges against miners that is causing concern among Tory MPs.

The Government is coming under pressure from Tory backbenchers to mount an inquiry into the delay in bringing to trial those charged with offences arising out of the miners' strike.

Some 140 Conservative MPs have signed a Commons motion expressing "grave concern" that of the 4,727 charges brought, only 656 have been dealt with by the courts.

Mr Michael Colvin, Conservative MP for Romsley and Waterside, said: "We want to know why the law is not being implemented. I can understand why civil offences - for example on secondary picketing - are being tolerated by employers. To seek to prosecute those who are highly inflammatory and unite the miners, at present divided, and serve only to prolong the dispute."

But criminal offences were another matter. "The law should be enforced without delay."

Cases before so-called "picket courts" are taking longer than usual to come to trial, partly because police witnesses have to be assembled from all over the country.

Requests for stipendiaries, who are full-time, paid justices on a yearly salary of £27,553, have already been made to the Lord Chancellor's department by Rotherham and Chesterfield.

Such requests are quite usual where there is a particularly heavy load of cases, and stipendiaries help both with trials as well as general advice.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, Magistrates' Association secretary, said yesterday: "A stipendiary can sit alone, unlike the lay justices, and he is able to sit all day, on consecutive days, for as long as the cases take. So obviously it is a way of getting through a large backlog of cases."

Among charges, to which most miners are pleading "not guilty", are 1,893 of conduct conducive to a breach of the peace; 1,027 of obstructing police; 511 of obstructing the highway; 256 of assaulting police; and 233 of using actual bodily harm.

Mr John Friel, clerk to Mansfield and Worksop justices, said yesterday that with some 2,000 cases so far, the main problem was the strain on the normal work of courts.

Use of a stipendiary magistrate had not been ruled out. Measures taken to relieve courts of the "picket" cases that come into Mansfield to other magistrates' courts in the county, he said.

Some cases now coming before the courts would not be heard until October, because of the "sheer volume".

Mr Shaw said: "A face has already been lost at Bentley, Rotherham, Highgate, Tilmantone, Bold and Penkridge collieries."

He said in another reply that more than 20,000 men had sought information on miners' redundancy terms since the beginning of the dispute.

assessment of collieries where faces were more affected included: (Scotland): Barony, Bilsdon Glen, Castlehill, Comrie, Killock, Seaford, (North East): Bates, Darnley, Herrington, Manton, (Doncaster): Atherstone, Brodsworth, Hatfield, Markham, (Barnsley): Houghton, Kingsley, Wooley, (South Yorkshire): Manton, Treeton, (North Derbyshire): Shirebrook, Warsop, (South Midlands): Tilmantone, (South Wales): Bedwas, Celynen south, St Johns.

Mr Giles Shaw, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy, replied that the National Coal Board's main concern for the immediate future "is that individual faces and other workplaces, rather than entire collieries, are at risk".

He said the latest NCB

## Pro-strike leaders stay in office

By Craig Seton

Mr Ray Chubb and Mr Henry Richardson, the "pro-strike" president and general secretary of the Nottinghamshire NUM, emerged yesterday from a six-hour meeting of the union's newly-elected area council - controlled by working moderates since pithead elections swept most militants from power - and claimed that their position was safe.

Mr Richardson said last night that an attempt at the meeting to have the miners' strike declared unofficial had not got off the ground and he had reiterated his appeal to Nottinghamshire miners - most of whom are working - to join the strike even at this stage.

The meeting was the first since the 31 members of the area council were elected in a reaction throughout the Nottinghamshire coal field against the strike. It had been expected that Mr Chubb and Mr Richardson could face censure or a no-confidence vote because of their continued support for the strike, but Mr Richardson said that such a move had not materialized.

"The meeting was very amicable," Mr Richardson said and Mr Chubb had assured the area council that they had nothing to do with the occupation by striking Nottinghamshire miners of the area NUM headquarters, which had prevented a mandating meeting of the area council taking place.

"They accepted that we had nothing to do with it."

As a result of that occupation, 17 Nottinghamshire miners went to the high court and Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor, gave an order that the NUM delegate conference must not vote on or adopt a rule change introducing new union disciplinary procedures which the Nottinghamshire council opposed.

The delegate conference, in Sheffield, ignored the High Court ruling and carried the new disciplinary procedures, although Nottinghamshire delegates, including Mr Richardson and Mr Chubb, voted against the change in an attempt to avoid further action in the courts by the new Nottinghamshire area council.

Mr Richardson said yesterday's area council meeting had finally and officially declared its opposition to that rule change.

Mr Richardson said the meeting had taken so long because it was now electing a new executive, which he accepted would also be right-wing. He envisaged no difficulties working with it, in spite of the differences of opinion.

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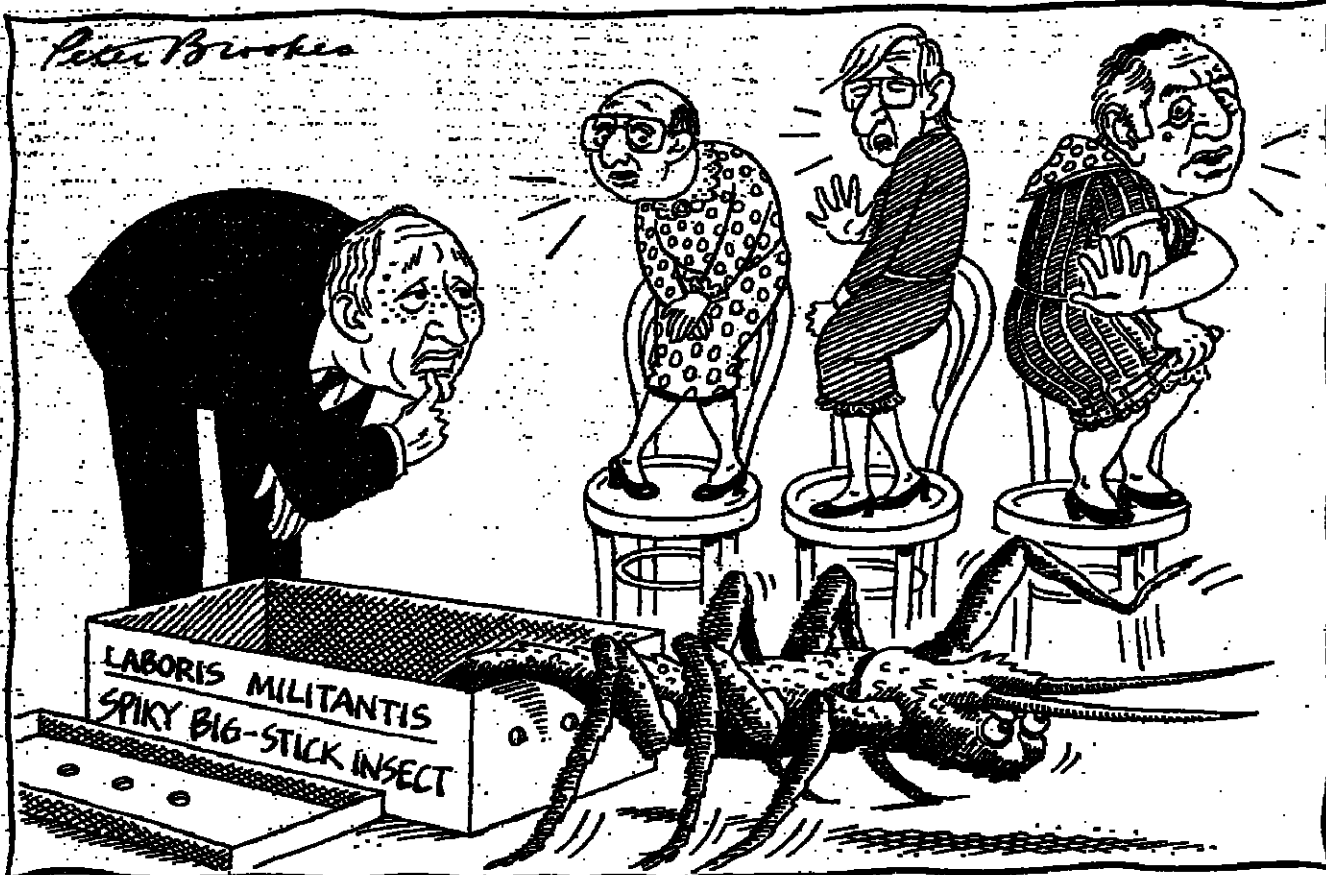
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'GET RID OF IT'

## Tax offer to dairy farmers

By Hugh Clayton, Agriculture Correspondent

The Government offered a new tax concession yesterday to farmers who have to stop selling milk to meet EEC quotas.

Farmers who win some of the £50m set aside as compensation can opt for one of two methods of taxation.

One way would be calculated as loss of profit over five years. Compensation would be taxed as income.

The other way would be to pay five annual instalments to farmers who surrender their full milk quota. That could be worth more than £500 a cow and would be taxed as a capital gain. Capital gains tax does not apply to the first £5,600 made this year.

The National Farmers' Union, which opened its bargaining with the Government by asking for tax-free compensation, welcomed the concession. It predicted that farmers whose income was so small that they paid no income tax would choose to have their compensation treated as taxable income.

The capital option will attract farmers paying higher rates of tax. It will enable them to secure the first £5,600 free of tax by having it taxed as capital.

Under both options farmers will be allowed to sell their herds, even though they may receive compensation for five years.

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## Lie detector firm's chief resigns

By Richard Evans

Sir George Terry, who retired recently as Chief Constable of Sussex, has resigned as chairman of the first British firm offering a lie detector service after the barrage of unfavourable publicity about the company.

His decision comes only two weeks after *The Times* disclosed that he faced the prospect of being reported to the House of Commons for contempt if he continued to thwart a parliamentary investigation.

Sir George, incurred the wrath of MPs when, as chairman of Polygraph Security Services, he refused to give the names of his firm's clients to the Commons Employment Select Committee, which is investigating the industrial implications of the controversial instrument. He said that to give the names would breach confidentiality.

Writing from Spain, where he is on holiday with his wife, Sir George told his fellow directors: "I am endeavouring to ensure that the media are informed in the United Kingdom on my behalf of my resignation and that I am no longer associated with the company."

Sir George, clearly embarrassed by the adverse publicity

the firm has attracted, added: "I regret that this decision has been forced upon me, but as I have had no operational function with the company... little practical difficulty should occur for you".

He has received no pay for the work because the fledgling company has as yet earned little money.

His resignation, which he said was caused by "personal reasons and commitments", comes after that of the firm's only trained polygraphist, former detective from Sir George's force, because of lack of work.

Mr Jeremy Barrett, managing director of the company, was unaware of Sir George's resignation until he was told by *The Times*. He said: "It does not come as an earth-shattering surprise."

Sir George was not happy because of the publicity that has taken place. We were aware he has not enjoyed his name appearing all over the press. He is a man of great probity."

Doubts about the reliability of the lie detector, much publicized after the government's decision to impose its use on security staff at GCHQ, Cheltenham, were highly damaging.

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## Dossiers on 'lifers' to be changed

By Peter Evans

Dangerous words that might set off violence by a person sentenced to life imprisonment are to be included in release dossiers.

Dossiers will go to probation officers as part of more closely coordinated supervision of "lifers" under new Home Office guidelines issued yesterday.

Danger signals include words or references which could stir up reactions leading to the original crime, for example taunts about a man's lack of sexual prowess which provoked him to violence.

The dossier will also include details of any threats in prison.

When recall of a "lifer" is being considered most concern is caused by problems of drink, drugs, relationships with the opposite sex, bizarre or abnormal sexual interest, inability to handle social situations, social isolation and repetition of the circumstances or pattern of behaviour that led to the original offence.

The guidelines cover time in jail and release stress, the importance of continuity and good communications between all those dealing with the prisoner.

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## Collapse of dock strike averted serious damage

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

There was relief and congratulation among industry leaders yesterday at the sudden end to the dock strike, which came soon enough to avoid serious damage to industry and the economy.

The cost will not be known for some weeks, but seems certain to be measured in tens rather than hundreds of millions. Its effect will be mainly in delayed deliveries rather than loss of business.

"The strike was sufficiently short for the effect to be not too serious," the CBI said. "Our member firms were very worried while the strike lasted; but must have probably thought that they got away without being too hard hit."

The exception is transport operators, such as shipping and lorry firms, who suffered irreparable costs from dock delays, though they will be working overtime for the next few weeks to move freight.

A heavy lorry loses £200 to £250 a day immobilized, and there were probably about 500 docked lorries for up to five days last week, with a further 600 unannounced trailers, costing about half that. Total cost to the industry was probably around £3m, the Road Haulage Association estimate; and while some small firms were hard hit, they know of none that went under.

For industry generally, there were substantial costs from sending vital goods by air rather than by sea at an average cost perhaps five times higher for each item.

The total effect on Britain's overseas trade, which amounts to £10,000 in to £12,000 a month for exports and imports combined, will not be known until August.

The situation was partially saved by the fact that industry is already moving into the holiday season. The biggest fear among manufacturers was of a further loss of confidence in Britain's ability to deliver.

Mr Shaw said: "A face has already been lost at Bentley, Rotherham, Highgate, Tilmantone, Bold and Penkridge collieries."

He said in another reply that more than 20,000 men had sought information on miners' redundancy terms since the beginning of the dispute.

assessment of collieries where faces were more affected included: (Scotland): Barony, Bilsdon Glen, Castlehill, Comrie, Killock, Seaford, (North East): Bates, Darnley, Herrington, Manton, (Doncaster): Atherstone, Brodsworth, Hatfield, Markham, (Barnsley): Houghton, Kingsley, Wooley, (South Yorkshire): Manton, Treeton, (North Derbyshire): Shirebrook, Warsop, (South Midlands): Tilmantone, (South Wales): Bedwas, Celynen south, St Johns.

Mr Giles Shaw, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy, replied that the National Coal Board's main concern for the immediate future "is that individual faces and other workplaces, rather than entire collieries, are at risk".

He said the latest NCB

## Labour council chiefs take hard line on rates

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

Labour leaders of four London borough councils said last night that they would refuse to accept the spending restrictions planned by ministers for next year. All are prepared to follow the lead given by Liverpool this year in defying government policy and risking breaking the law.

The leaders of Lambeth, Southwark, Greenwich and Lewisham councils were convinced that their councils were among the few on the list of candidates for the first phase of rate capping. The list is to be announced today.

They demanded support for their hard line from the national executive of the Labour Party, which is to debate a response to rate capping tomorrow.

Mr John Austin-Walker, leader of Greenwich council, said: "We expect the support of the national executive and the parliamentary party."

Mr Edward Knight, leader of Lambeth, said: "We have no

reason to think it will not be given. It will be demanded at the party conference anyway."

They were joined at a press conference in London by Mr Tony Ritchie, leader of Southwark, and Mr Ronald Stockbridge, leader of Lewisham.

They rejected the plan which they expect ministers to announce today to transfer central government grant out of the inner cities to Conservative-led county councils which have complained about harsh treatment. Mr Austin-Walker said that if their boroughs cut services to the degree likely to be demanded, they might be faced with a repeat of the Brixton riots of 1981.

Mr Knight said that they all represented areas of high deprivation and unemployment and wanted the Government to return grants taken away since 1979. If the Government did not restore their grant they would refuse to levy rates next year.

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## Judge brands Scientology 'sinister' as mother is given custody of children

The Scientology cult was branded "corrupt, sinister and dangerous" by a High Court judge in London yesterday when he ordered two young children to be placed in the custody of their mother.

He described the practices of the founder of the so-called "church", Ron Hubbard and his followers, as "grimly reminiscent of the ratings and bullying of Hitler and his henchmen."

Mr Justice Hatley ordered a Scientology father to hand over his son, aged 10, and daughter, aged eight to their mother, who has fought for almost six years to be reunited with them, after herself breaking away from the cult.

She plans to take them to a new life in another country where she now lives with art dealer and ex-scientologist when she plans to marry.

The judge, giving an open court judgment after a private hearing because of the public importance of the case, ordered that the identities of the children, both wards of court, should be kept secret.

He also ordered the cult to stop intimidating and harassing the mother, and future step-father, or they would be dealt with the "utmost severity".

Giving his reasons for taking the children away from the father, who lives with and has married another woman, after divorcing his wife, the judge said: "Scientology is both immoral and socially objectionable. In my judgment it is corrupt, sinister and dangerous. It is corrupt because it is based on lies and deceit and has as its real objective money and power

for Mr Hubbard, his wife, and those close to him at the top.

"It is sinister because it indulges in infamous practices both to its adherents, who do not see the line unquestionably, and to those outside who criticize or oppose it.

"It is dangerous because it is out to capture people, especially children and impressionable young people, and indoctrinate and brainwash them so that they become the unquestioning captives and tools of the cult, withdrawn from ordinary thought, living, and relationships with others."

He described Mr Hubbard and his wife, Mary, as a "charlatan and worse". To escape from their clutches, as the mother and stepfather had done, "calls for great courage and resolution", because "the stranglehold is tight and unrelenting and the discipline ruthless."

Individuals were brainwashed into unquestioning obedience and the methods could be very dangerous to the mental health of the trainee. They were kept impoverished so that they became completely dependent on the organization for their basic needs.

There had been much evidence as to how Scientology broke up marriages and alienated children from their parents. He gave examples which showed "the ruthless and inhuman disciplinary measures" used. The methods blocked out all reasoning powers, and everything had to be paid for.

The two children were at a school controlled by Scientologists. The father said the school was independent of Scientology and he would let the children decide when they were old enough whether they wanted to become Scientologists.

The "baleful influence" of the church was ever present and to leave the children with the father would be to leave them "gravely at risk".

In their interests the mother should be given care and control. But they would not be cut off entirely from the father who loved them as they loved him, he would still be allowed access, the judge said.

The judge said the "church" resorted "to lies and deceit whenever it thinks it will profit it to do so". By reading extensively from their own documents, he thought they would find it less easy to "gull and dupe others".

A spokesman for the "church" said after the hearing that the judge's comments were "like Alice in Wonderland".

His book, *The Complete Book of Running*, made him a millionaire and was translated into 12 languages, encouraging millions of people to jog. He took up jogging when he was overweight and smoking.

Mr Fixx, who was 52, probably lived longer as a result and felt life could be prolonged by running sensibly, his son John has said.



City brass: Mr Steve Sykes, from Doncaster, playing E flat tuba solo with the Grimethorpe Colliery Band, which performed yesterday at Liverpool Street station as part of the City of London festival (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

## Disease killed jog 'guru'

The death of Mr Jim Fixx, the American guru of jogging, who dropped dead last weekend while out on his daily 10-mile run, was due to serious heart disease, rather than to an excess of exercise, according to a report of his post-mortem examination (Thomson Press writes).

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## Company cancels £2m cable TV centre

Rediffusion, which was awarded a licence to operate a multi-channel cable television system in Guildford two weeks ago, has cancelled plans to build a £2m headquarters for its cable network and is reviewing the economics of the project.

The cancellation and the economic review are the results of the Government's decision in the Budget to abolish 100 per cent capital allowances, and of recent rises in the Bank interest rate. One favoured option is to extend the cable network to include other towns in Surrey.

The Guildford network was originally planned to cover about 20,000 homes, and was to be the showpiece for the Rediffusion cable television network, which has cost the company millions of pounds to develop.

The network would have about 30 channels including entertainment. There would also be "interactive" channels, offering shopping, banking and other high street services to subscribers at home.

The original plan was to extend the system slowly to take in other towns, but now it appears that the company will go for the extension much more quickly than planned.

## Christian group seeks embryo tests ban

Research on human embryos was criticized by two pressure groups yesterday in the wake of the publication last week of the Warnock report on human fertilization and embryology.

Professor Ian Donald, chairman of the medical ethics committee of the Order of Christian Unity, an inter-denominational organization, said that "abhorrent experimentation, including cross-fertilization between species" could continue and expand before Parliament enacted some of the Warnock recommendations.

He said that in the time the Warnock committee had been sitting, frozen embryo techniques and other "nightmarish" advances had taken place. He demanded a moratorium on human experiments.

His call was supported by LIFE, the group which campaigns to Save the Unborn Child.

Leading article, page 11

## Book plot was slur on church group

Allegations that the Church Commissioners controlled and rented tatty buildings at the grubbier end of Soho for immoral and illegal purposes were untrue, the High Court was told yesterday.

The charges in the book *All the Queen's Men*, were unreservedly withdrawn by the author and publisher.

Mr Richard Walker, for the commissioners, told Mr Justice Park that although fiction, the book, by Guity de Montfort, gave the impression that the background was accurate. It was deeply embarrassing and damaging to the commissioners who do not own any property in Soho. The building they did own, which was sold in 1970, is occupied by the Inland Revenue.

The Hamlyn Publishing Group agreed to pay the commissioners legal costs.

Two men accused of murdering Mr Ravindra Mhatre, an Indian diplomat after kidnapping him last February, were committed yesterday for trial to Birmingham Crown Court by Birmingham magistrates.

Mr Mohammed Riaz, of Jarrom Street, Leicester, and Mr Abdul Raja, who has been living in Paris, are also charged with falsely imprisoning Mr Mhatre. Three other men, accused of kidnapping the diplomat and of falsely imprisoning him, were also committed for trial.

## Complaint over Sun upheld

The Sun was wrong to say that the singer, Miss Dorothy Squires, described herself as a bankrupt when she left court after appealing against a receiving order, the Press Council said today.

The council upheld a complaint by Miss Squires that the newspaper's article contained significant inaccuracies and that publication of a partial correction was an insufficient remedy.

## Mystery insect identified

The mysterious insect discovered by a Surrey publican and shown in *The Times* yesterday has been identified by London Zoo as a spiny stick insect from Papua New Guinea.

The five-inch long lizard-like creature might have laid eggs in the recent hot and humid conditions but as they take six months to hatch cold weather is certain to kill them. The zoo feeds its specimen, scientific name *Euryacantha calcarea*, on leaves of bramble, oak and rose.

## Guardian appeals over Tisdall leak

The *Guardian* asked the House of Lords to yesterday to rule that the courts were wrong to order the newspaper to return a confidential government memorandum on cruise missiles leaked by a former Foreign Office clerk, Miss Sarah Tisdall.

As five Law Lords began hearing *The Guardian's* appeal, Miss Tisdall, aged 23, was released after serving four months of a six-months prison sentence for leaking the documents.

The contents of the memorandum by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence about government handling of the arrival of cruise missiles was published in the *Guardian* in October.

Its return was immediately sought by the Crown to trace the source's identity. The memorandum was handed over by *The Guardian* after a Court of Appeal ruling in December.

Mr Sydney Kentridge QC for *The Guardian*, told the Law Lords, headed by Lord Diplock that although the document had been returned there were still "live" issues of importance to newspapers and editors.

He said that *The Guardian's* editor, Mr Peter Preston, had been criticized for his action. It has been said to Mr Preston having failed in the courts, professional ethics demanded that he should destroy the memo or flout the court order.

"Whether this criticism is fair or not, it is of the most importance to him and other editors to establish that the law, in the form of section 10 of the Contempt of Court Act, 1981, does give real protection against compulsion to disclose sources," Mr Kentridge said.

"They need to establish that it is not merely nominal protection to be easily defeated by the untested evidence of an official who simply says that disclosure of a source is necessary in the national interest."

Although the memorandum was confidential, it did not concern military strategy, but political tactics, he said. The fact that a document was classified could not be taken in itself as evidence of the status of a document in relation to national security.

However, *The Guardian's* appeal was not about the legality or morality of Miss Tisdall's actions, Mr Kentridge said. It was accepted that what she did was a breach of her duty to her employer and of the Official Secrets Act.

The hearing continues today.

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## Meat drugs used 'recklessly'

Traditional British beef sausages are likely to be made from animals boosted by far from traditional hormones and other drugs, it was claimed yesterday.

Yet the consumer has no way of telling which products are produced in this way, the Vegetarian Society alleged.

It said that more than half the beef carcasses eaten in Britain come from animals treated with drugs.

There were widespread and unacknowledged sales of "hormonal" meat.

Some "corrupt" veterinary surgeons sold powerful drugs to farmers to boost growth a spokesman claimed.

Dr Alan Long, the society's research adviser, said "It pays farmers to use hormones and hormone-like drugs to get higher prices."

He added: The EEC is trying to curb the reckless use in the UK of growth-boosting drugs, but the British Government, fearful of the farmers' wrath, has faltered."

The Meat and Livestock Commission said the society's statement was "predictably sensational", and "inaccurate". Procedures were monitored and the commission had already recommended a national inspection service.

## Release Euro food to poor, MP says

A Merseyside Labour MP yesterday protested that his constituents were going short of food, while the European Community's intervention board was storing thousands of tonnes of beef butter and skimmed milk in the area.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, MP for Knowsley North, said that Fine Fare, the food chain, had been forced to close two stores in his constituency because of lack of customers and cash.

He said: "When food stores can't sell enough to make a profit, then that's the bottom line."

"That really is a sign of the depth of depressing, the level of unemployment and the level of poverty."

The Prime Minister told Mr Kilroy-Silk last week that the Government favoured disposal of intervention stocks in the most cost-effective manner and sales at preferential rates to selected social categories.

The MP said yesterday: "The best idea would be for her to have the magnanimity to release all the stocks and distribute it to the miners' families."

## No option to admission, airman says

The airman accused of spying, Paul Davies, claimed yesterday he had no option but to admit to RAE police that he passed three secret signals to a woman.

He said at the Central Criminal Court that he could not put up with his interrogators' shouting and generally being nasty to me again."

Leading Airframesman Davies, aged 21, denies passing secrets to Hungarian-born Eva Jaffar during sex sessions, while he was stationed in Cyprus last September.

A conversation between a juror and "a person closely connected with the defendant" threatening to halt the trial at one stage yesterday.

Mr Justice Otton, said he had been told one of the jurors had spoken to the unnamed person the yesterday morning. He had decided, for Airframesman Davies' sake, not to stop the trial.

Airframesman Davies told the court that when he was interviewed, after being kept in a guardroom cell for eight days, a "big box of signals" was brought in. "I was told to underline those which I was supposed to have told Eva about. I underlined one signal which had Keith Davis' (a friend) name on it. The other two I just picked out - they were any old signals."

Eventually he agreed with his questioners that he passed carbon copies of three signals to the woman.

"I did not pass them but they would not believe me."

Cross-examined by Mr Kenneth Richardson, for the prosecution, Airframesman Davies denied he would have done "almost anything" to sleep with the woman.

He also denied he stole money from RAF colleagues to entertain Mrs Jaffar.

He told Mrs Jaffar he was an interior decorator at first because he did not want her asking him about his work. It was not until his last meeting with her that she asked him if he knew any secrets, and he had said he could not talk about it.

The trial continues today.

## Apology for Churchill's secretary

Sir Winston Churchill's former private secretary, Mr Anthony Montague Browne, won a public apology in the High Court yesterday over allegations in a book that he and his wife, together with Sir Winston and Lady Churchill, were present during an orgy on Aristotle Onassis' yacht "Christina" in July 1959.

His counsel, Mr Richard Parkes, told Mr Justice Park that it was a "gross and inexcusable fiction". Bodley Head Ltd, publisher of *My Wife Maria Callas* by the late Signor Giovanni Meneghini, now accepted there was no truth in the claim.

Mr Browne, who was 60, was a public figure and a member of the House of Commons. He was also a member of the House of Lords.

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## Beer drinkers served 4p short per pint

Short beer measures are getting shorter, according to a survey carried out by the six metropolitan county councils, the deficiencies cheat the customer of an average of more than 4p per pint (Robin Young writes).

The trading standards departments say that results show "a seriously deteriorating situation."

In the latest sample of beer sales, carried out in all the metropolitan areas last month, barely one in 20 gave full measure, half the number that were accurate in 1983.

The size of deficiencies also got worse. Last year a third of sales were between one and two fluid ounces short. This year the figure was well over half. Nearly a tenth of sales were more than a tenth short, and the average deficiency was 1.28 fluid ounces, a loss to the consumer of 4.23p.

Mrs Irene Levy, chairman of West Yorkshire consumer protection committee, said yesterday that the survey should provide the proof the Government needed to bring into effect section 19 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1979, which would make it illegal to serve less than a pint or a half-pint.

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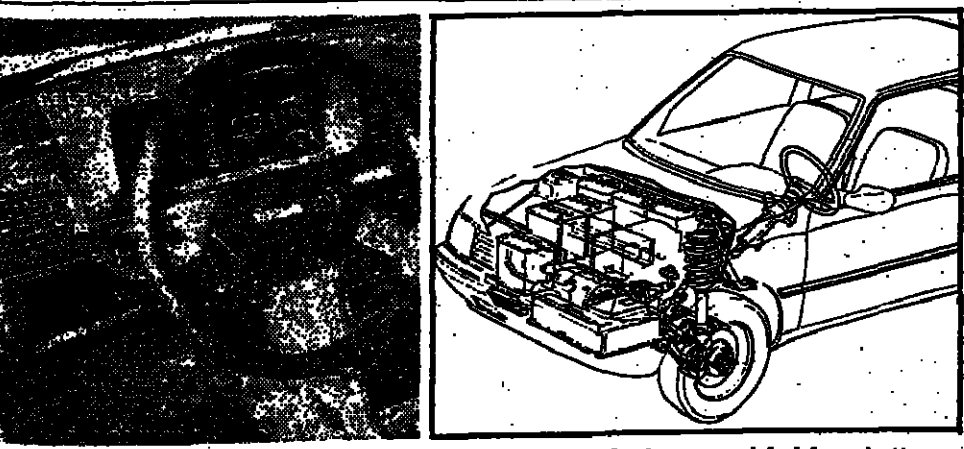
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High powered: A left-hand drive Peugeot 205 fitted with the new nickel-iron battery.

## Electric car 'breakthrough'

The French motor manufacturer, Peugeot, has developed a new type of battery, which it claims has brought the electric-powered car appreciably nearer mass production.

Using nickel iron instead of the traditional lead-acid concept, the company says that the new battery has double the power, output and life of a traditional battery of the same weight and volume. The company is talking of a battery life of 124,000 miles.

Fitted to an experimental version of the Peugeot 205, it gives the company's latest "super-mini" a top speed of 62 mph and a range of 87 miles. That is believed to be the best performance by a practical electric car.

It compares with 44 mph and a range of 62 miles for the Danish-made Hope Whisper car, which goes on sale in Britain early next year.

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Britain claims to be the world leader in electric-powered transport. Lucas-Chloride, set up by two leading battery manufacturers to develop electric vehicles, recently stole the limelight from their French rivals.

Lucas-Chloride is sceptical of the latest French claims.

The niche car concept has been around for years, and has two major drawbacks: it requires constant topping up with large amounts of water, and is more expensive to recharge.

The trial continues today.

ADVERTISEMENT

# FIND A NEW HONG KONG FOR FREEDOM-LOVERS: OUR VOICE AND DEMAND

We are a group of Hong Kong residents without political background. We do not belong to any particular political party or organisation. We have fled the tyrannical rule of the Chinese Communists. We honour freedom; we honour everyone's chance of success; we honour everyone's self-realisation of his own potential. For these reasons, we came to Hong Kong; and for the same reasons, we honour Hong Kong as a place of freedom.

We have been here trying to improve our lives and to strive for a more prosperous and affluent Hong Kong through our diligence, wisdom and adaptability. We are joined by millions of fellow citizens in our efforts.

We are proud of being part of this free and prosperous city. Nowadays, Hong Kong's chances of staying undisturbed are being threatened. Thanks to unfortunate twists and turns of history, a power transfer under the direct or indirect influence of the Chinese Communists is inevitable for Hong Kong in a decade. Ironically, though they have made Hong Kong what it is now, the five million poor souls in Hong Kong cannot decide their own future and are denied the essential right of self-determination which puts them completely at the mercy of external hostile forces. This is indeed one of the most tragic happenings in the history of human civilisation.

Now even slaves should have the right to decide their own fate, but Hong Kong people have found themselves in an even worse situation. This certainly will go down in history as one of the most shameful human episodes.

Hong Kong will sooner or later be drawn into the Communist system. From the painful experiences and bloody lessons we have gained over the past decades, we are certain that Hong Kong's social system and way of life are bound to fall asunder after 1997 and that the Chinese Communists will not fulfil their promise of keeping Hong Kong unchanged for 50 years after 1997. This judgement is grounded on both subjective and objective factors.

We are all from Mainland China and have experienced two quite different social systems. We firmly believe that the present system on Mainland China is incompatible with the lifestyle of the people of Hong Kong and is rejected by the Chinese people both at home and abroad.

The British Government and even the Chinese Communist regime have claimed that they respect the wish of the local population. But let us tell them what we really want and do not want. We want to leave Hong Kong when it is no longer free. We do not want to see ourselves shackled by a totalitarian social system. This is not only a matter of nationalism. It concerns the more fundamental issue of freedom and human rights.

Our wish, simply put, is to leave Hong Kong before its present situation is changed and its freedom and rule-by-law trampled on. We also hope the British Government or the international community will arrange a place for us to build a free city—a new Hong Kong. This is what we are doing.

There are still many places elsewhere that can offer the proper conditions for building a new Hong Kong; the only thing is whether our wish will be respected and the proper assistance for fulfilling it granted.

The British Government and the British people have an inescapable moral obligation towards Hong Kong as British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher rightly said. Therefore, they should help the residents here who want to leave to seek a new home.

There are many such places; even a remote locality like the Falklands is where we are willing to settle down and start from scratch. We have no intention of seeking emigration to the UK. What we want is just a free environment for us and our next generations. What we mean by "free" is free from fear and free of choice—a condition which is provided in the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

Our urgent appeal to Hong Kong and the whole world is as follows:

- \* The unofficial members of the Legislative and Executive Councils deserve full support from the local people. They are deeply respected for the efforts they made in the past year with respect to Hong Kong's future. They, however, should not confine their efforts to helping the Hong Kong British passport holders. They instead should appeal for help on behalf of the Certificate of Identity holders as well which undoubtedly is also part of their duty.
- \* The most efficient and practical way of seeking help for the people of Hong Kong is to find a new place for them to build a new Hong Kong through their own efforts and international assistance.
- \* We are convinced that a new prosperous city will emerge only through incessant efforts and from a proper place blessed with a free social system like the one Hong Kong now enjoys.
- \* We are also convinced that as long as there is a place guaranteed by a free social system, there will be no shortage of capital and human resources needed for this grand project.
- \* We fully stand by the suggestion, raised by some councillors, of setting up an "immigration fund". We are tax-payers, therefore we appeal to the Hong Kong Government to set aside a sum of money from its reserve fund for this purpose.
- \* We sincerely appeal to all free world countries to ease immigration restrictions over the next 12 years for Hong Kong people. We would also like to see they take in those Hong Kong people willing to lead a free life. There is no shortage of talent among the people of Hong Kong. They contribute to the free world countries, assets rather than a liabilities.
- \* All we as Hong Kong citizens want is nothing but a chance to start a new life with international assistance. We have never dreamt of rising from the ashes like a phoenix. We just want to remain free as dignified human beings.
- \* We believe most Hong Kong people will share our wish because we both love freedom and abhor slavery.
- \* We thus strongly appeal to the international forces of justice and righteousness, including those in Mainland China and Britain, to come to the rescue of the people of Hong Kong in their search for a new home in the coming decade.

ISSUED BY A GROUP OF HONG KONG RESIDENTS



PARLIAMENT July 23 1984

Coal stocks at power stations falling at 1½ per cent a week

COAL DISPUTE

Stocks of coal at power stations remained at a very high level and had reduced over past weeks by only 1½ per cent per week. Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, said in the Commons when questioned about the mining dispute, now in its twentieth week.

He said in most areas where miners had had a ballot the men had continued to work.

In prolonged talks last week (the said) I regret that the National Union of Mineworkers were unwilling to accept the proposals of the National Coal Board, under which every miner who wished to remain in the industry would be able to do so and any pit which was safe would remain open, so long as its operation was beneficial to the industry. At the same time, massive capital investment would continue.

He added that when he first met the leader of the three mining unions in June 1983, he made it clear that if they and the NCB wished to go to a joint proposal on the future of the industry, he would always be willing to meet them.

Mr Geoffrey Lathouse (Pontefract and Castleford, Lab.) bearing in mind that it is now obvious that there is going to be no settlement between the two parties in this mining dispute, Mr Walker is obliged through his higher duty to meet the president of the NUM in the same way as he is meeting the chairman of the NCB.

If Mr Walker is not prepared to do that I take it is more obvious that back and join the Prime Minister in a complete shut-out.

If he does not intervene, history will record him as more sardonic and callous than the witch of Dowling Street.

Mr Walker: The Government has intervened on a massive scale to make sure there will be a single compulsory redundancy, but there will be massive investment and a decent wage structure.

Mr Scargill has made it clear publicly on every occasion that the only thing he is interested in is that

every pit, no matter how uneconomic, continues working. Everyone agrees that at the talks last week the NCB were understanding but there was no move at all from the NUM.

Mr William van Straubenzee (Wokingham, C.) asked for details of the enterprise company to be sponsored by the NCB to help mining communities where pits were closed.

Mr Walker: In the past when a pit closed, there has been a whole range of regional aid and other services.

The NCB has announced the creation of a new enterprise company which will provide funds to assist new business accommodation and professional advice and no doubt this will be in addition to all the services so far announced.

Those miners who have been on strike for five months have made enormous personal sacrifices which have been supported by their wives and communities to defend not only jobs for themselves but for their sons and grandsons.

The vulgar and obscene abuse by the Secretary of State and other ministers simply indicates that there is no awareness whatever of the deep commitment that leads the miners to continue their battle for the future of their communities.

Mr Walker: Perhaps he should tell the miners and their families affected by the strike that this Government is paying them better than he did and that this Government in cash terms has invested twice as much as he did.

Mr Harvey Proctor (Billerica, C.) the local Labour Party have been collecting funds for the striking miners in Billericay High Street on Saturday using a ballot box. Would it not be better to take it to the mining communities and allow the miners to vote on whether they want to be on strike or not?

Mr Walker: It is an interesting fact that I take it that Mr Scargill has announced that he was changing the rules on balloting the Leader of the Opposition urged that a ballot should take place. Since then he has taken no advantage of it and the

Leader of the Opposition remains silent on that subject.

Mr Richard Douglas (Donnerdale, Lab.) the role in which he has cast himself is of a stick salesman speaking in a stilted manner which is not in any way understanding the deep commitment of people in the mining communities and jobs. Unless he and the Prime Minister understand that there is no hope of reconciliation in this dispute.

Mr Walker: You do not need to defend a situation where you have agreed to invest far more than has been envisaged in the Plan for Coal and there will not be a single compulsory redundancy in the coal mining industry.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch, C.) Mr Scargill and his friends are engaged in a political battle of propaganda. Even if at the end of

marvellous future. The tragedy is that this totally unwarranted industrial action is jeopardising it.

Mr Michael Foot (Blaenau Gwent, Lab.) The worst way to try to settle this grievous dispute is for the Government to say that the miners or their leaders are the enemy within and to compare them with fascist dictators.

Is it not ashamed to be associated with such a campaign? Will he not demand that the Prime Minister should come to this House tomorrow and apologise to the miners?

Mr Walker: No such remarks have been made about the miners. What is happening is that the miners' interests are being undermined by political objectives that have nothing to do with the coal mining industry.

Mr Trevor Skeet (North Bedfordshire, C.) As the Government has an impossible case in this dispute, whose prime purpose is political, would he undertake to mitigate losses by taking tougher action to encourage those firms affected by secondary picketing to take a tough line?

Mr Walker: Whether to take action on secondary picketing must be left to the people concerned to balance the advantages and disadvantages of using the legal rights they enjoy. The Government must do all it can to see that this type of mob violence is effectively dealt with under the law. That is why, tragically, more than 4,000 arrests have had to be made.

Mr John Dorman (Eastington, Lab.) Is he prepared to make representations on two matters for which he has no direct responsibility but a strong moral responsibility?

Would he seek to change the regulation which means that PAYE refunds to miners are not being made where there is such hardship?

In my constituency, some miners' children now are unable to get new shoes because of the strict interpretation that is being made of the regulations. Will he make strong and urgent representations to the departments?

Mr Walker: The rules for PAYE

and the regulations for social security are applied universally across the country. It would be absurd to change the laws as a result of industrial action in which no ballot has taken place and when one-third of the miners are working.

Mr Peter Rost (Barnsley, C.) When will the NCB start paying off those miners anxious to leave the industry?

Mr Walker: It is a matter for the NCB to consider. The number of people who wish to take early retirement would have made jobs available for other people and this has been delayed by the industrial action.

Mr John Wigglesworth (Stoke-on-Trent, SDP.) One of the most outrageous factors of the dispute is that there has been no ballot of those involved in this action for the past five months - those who are suffering so much hardship as a result of it. As the coal board has put forward new proposals on closures, has not the time come to ask those taking action to resolve some of the arguments by putting that new package to them?

Mr Walker: I would welcome it if the NCB decided to put that package, but it is very difficult and with the sort of victimisation going on in certain mining areas I doubt whether such a ballot could be successfully conducted by the board.

It is a great matter of regret that this is the first time in our life time that a strike has been called without a ballot and it is significant that a third have decided to have a ballot and they have been at work throughout the dispute.

Mr Patrick McNab-Wilson (New Forest, C.) Since the factors which govern the viability of individual pits, and always will be financial viability, will he tell the president many of us believe that the number now available is too good to be true and that the NCB should be withdrawing?

Mr Walker: There has not been one single critic suggesting the wording offered was a bad or unfair offer and I think it is a great pity that that offer was not immediately accepted.

Mr John Thompson (Wansbeck, Lab.) will he ask the chairman of the coal board about the number of pits already closed not because of inefficiency of the miners or lack of productivity but by mismanagement and bad management?

Mr Walker: I cannot comment on bad management but the formula suggested by the NCB was one in which, if there were reserves of coal which could be sensibly and beneficially obtained, work in that pit would continue.

Mr Richard Hickmet (Gloucester and South Gloucesters, C.) Mr Bill: Sirs, chairman of the ITUC stated on Thursday that Mr Scargill was prepared to bring about the collapse of the steel industry for his own political objectives and that the support of Aslef and the NUR was based on similar objectives.

Is that not a disgrace and should not the Labour Party dissociate itself from the leadership of the NUM?

Mr Walker: Yes. But I am pleased to say that throughout his dispute, coal and iron ore have continued to be shipped to every steel plant in the country and the week before last steel production was higher than it was before the dispute started.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, this dispute is about jobs and the preservation of jobs and areas. People find it extraordinary that the secretary of state has not met senior officials of the NUM during the last 20 weeks.

Instead of using personal abuse, will he not use his office to call both sides together - the talks were not held last Wednesday - and see that they are resumed at the earliest opportunity?

Mr Walker: No. Before and after every meeting Mr Scargill says the industry is unwilling to yield on the point that it wishes every pit in the country with reserves of coal to be continued to be operated, irrespective of the magnitude of the economic loss.

At last week's meeting there was not one single miner who refused to accept the right of the rule book to ballot the members when they take strike action.

Mr Antony Marlow (Northampton North, C.) asked what hope Mr Shaw

could offer to miners' wives in South Wales, one of whom had written to him saying her husband had been on strike for 19 weeks and wanted to return to work. Would it mean that they had a piece house but she was frightened that the windows would be broken and her husband injured by Scargill's bully boys?

Mr Shaw said there were intimidatory activities which would bear no relationship to the average miner's view of his industry and certainly no relationship to the standards of behaviour in South Wales.

Mr Walker: I said later that 21,641 men voluntarily left coal-mining in the financial year 1983-84.

Mr Orme: He gave his interpretation of the negotiations that were adjourned last week. That is not my reading of the situation, having spoken to both sides in this dispute. Would it mean that Mr Scargill and his interpretation of those talks?

Mr Walker: I informed all union leaders that if any of them at any time wished to talk to me I would be willing to do so. Presumably on somebody's advice the Leader of the Opposition said the NUM leaders' request for talks to go on the next morning had been refused. The coal board have issued a statement saying that was totally untrue.

Mr Shaw said in a written reply: The average cost of producing one million tonnes of coal in the UK in 1982-83 was £40.9m, and in 1983-84 was £46.3m, excluding interest and social costs. However, the average cost of producing one million tonnes of coal from the 20 highest cost pits in 1982-83 was £89m.

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It is not in the interest of jobs to stop the capital investment programme by this action, to lose markets, to stop the whole movement of coal and to see pits deteriorate geologically, if anyone is losing jobs, by their action it is Mr Scargill.

Mr Edward Rowlands, an Opposition spokesman on energy, later told Mr Oiles Shaw, Under Secretary of State for Energy, that the squallid comparison made by the Prime Minister last week between the Argentine invasion and the miners' strike was deeply resented and rejected by South Wales mining communities.

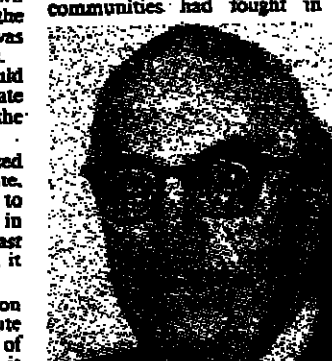
Many youngsters from mining communities had fought in the Falklands for the right of those islands, 7,000 miles away, to remain in their community.

The miners (he said) are trying to fight to remain in their communities.

Mr Shaw said the Prime Minister's remarks had already provoked a lot of comment, but he had been referring to the danger of militant activities undermining the state.

The undermining of democratic institutions (he added) starts with those who refuse to accept the right of the rule book to ballot the members when they take strike action.

Mr Antony Marlow (Northampton North, C.) asked what hope Mr Shaw



Dorman: Children cannot have new shoes

Guidance on what makes a video nasty

LEGAL AFFAIRS

Retailers of video films and trade organisations are to be given monthly lists of video works which have been the subject of successful legal proceedings or against which proceedings are pending. This step, announced in a written reply by Sir Michael Havers, Attorney General, is part of action to alleviate the difficulties of traders in deciding whether or not the films they are selling or hiring are likely to offend against the Obscene Publications Act 1959.

The Attorney General said: The definition of "obscenity" in section 1 of the Obscene Publications Act 1959 does not provide an objective criterion which can be mechanically applied in all cases. Where it is in issue, in the end the courts must decide. The Government sees this as an essential safeguard and the Video Recordings Act will not change it.

The Home Secretary expected to designate the principal officers of the British Board of Film Censors under the Act, to avoid difference of interpretation between itself and the courts.

I have made available to the British Board of Film Censors on a confidential basis an outline of what the Director of Public Prosecutions takes into account when considering horror videos - a source of particular difficulty.

In addition the DPP gives the

BBFC monthly particulars of the results which are notified to him of all prosecutions under the Obscene Publications Act 1959 relating to videos.

The BBFC will have a substantial task in classifying videos in respect of which proceedings are pending and it may be some time before the Act can be fully implemented.

The Home Office and my department have received representations from many retailers and producers about the difficulties of traders in deciding whether or not the films they are selling or hiring are likely to offend against the Obscene Publications Act 1959.

To help overcome these difficulties, I now outline the factors which the DPP considers in deciding whether to advise proceedings in respect of horror videos.

In the basic factor is the test of obscenity: is the tendency to deprave and corrupt those who are, having regard to all the circumstances, likely to see it. The DPP therefore has to decide whether to view videos taken into the home.

While this is ultimately for the court to decide in each particular case, the DPP considers that, in many cases, a significant number of the viewers will be children or young people.

In applying this basic factor, the film is considered as a whole. But each episode has to be examined on its own before being considered as part of the film as a whole.

The following questions may be relevant:

Who is the perpetrator of the violence, and what is his reaction to it?

Who is the victim, and what is his reaction?

How is the violence inflicted, and in what circumstances?

How explicit is the description of the wounds, mutilation or death?

How prolonged? How realistic?

Is the violence justifiable in narrative terms?

A work is likely to be regarded as obscene if it portrays violence to such a degree and so explicitly that its appeal can only be to those who are disposed to derive positive enjoyment from seeing such violence.

Other relevant factors may include: violence perpetrated by children; self-mutilation; violent abuse of women or children; cannibalism; use of vicious weapons (eg broken bottle); use of everyday implements (eg screwdriver, shears, electric drill); violence in a sexual context.

These factors are not exhaustive. Style can also be important. The more convincing the depiction of violence, the more harmful it is likely to be. But, in any event, these factors cannot be conclusive of the director's decision in a particular case. He also has to have regard to the standards set by the courts - hence, the arrangement for the results of concluded cases to be passed to the board.

The DPP will also cooperate in arrangements to be coordinated by the Metropolitan Police on behalf of the Association of Chief Police Officers for a monthly periodic list to be compiled for the benefit of traders, specifying video works which either have been successfully prosecuted under the Obscene Publications Act 1959 or are subject to pending proceedings.

The list will be available not from the DPP but from local police forces. It will contain particulars of successful action taken, independently of the DPP, under section 3 of the Obscene Publications Act 1959. These are not notifiable by police forces to the DPP.

I should emphasize that it remains the responsibility of individual traders to decide what material they will or will not stock. In particular, the fact that an item does not appear on the published list does not mean that it is not obscene. New material comes on to the market all the time and it may take some time for obscene material to come to the notice of the police or the DPP. But I am confident that the list will considerably alleviate traders' difficulties.

Parliament today  
Commons (2.30): Trade Union Bill, Lords amendments. Lords (2.30): Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, report, first day.

Minister acknowledges progress made by British Steel

INDUSTRY

The past year, taken as a whole, had been a year of achievement for the British Steel Corporation, but it was too soon to say precisely what the effect of the miners' strike on the Corporation was likely to be. Mr Lamont, Minister of State for Trade and Industry, said in the Commons.

Mr Lamont was moving approval of an order to raise BSC's statutory borrowing limit from £3,000m to £3,500m.

He said the corporation had made substantial progress in 1983-84 in recovering from its setbacks. Since the end of 1982 productivity had risen steadily, and during 1983 performance records had been broken at many BSC works.

Overall production of liquid steel totalled 13.4m tonnes, an increase of 1.7 over the previous year. But improvements in the manufacturing process were not the whole story.

It was also necessary to increase market share, and during 1983-84 BSC maintained its share of a growing home market. It succeeded in 16 per cent exports against the increase in the world market on only 3 per cent.

On customer satisfaction in terms of delivery and quality, BSC had made great progress.

The number of workers fell by 10,000 in 1983-84. But this was the smallest reduction for several years. Of the 10,000 about 2,000 were transferred to new companies set up or disposed of as part of the privatization policy.

In view of the achievements of the Corporation, it was all the more and perverse that the competitive position of BSC which had been

reached should now be threatened by the miners' strike.

The Government had set a target for the Corporation to break even, before interest, in 1984-85. In the period after that BSC would seek to achieve enduring profitability and freedom from state aids from 1986 onwards as required by the European Economic Community.

Other things being equal he might expect the powers now being taken to last for about two years from now. But the planning process had been interrupted by the strike and

the chairman had said that the corporation had come close to achieving break-even, even before interest, at the start of the current financial year.

Planning decisions would have to wait until the situation became clearer but it was already obvious that under any foreseeable circumstances the cash needs during the current and next financial year would need the commitment of the government of the sums provided for this purpose.

The Government's aim was that

the corporation should earn profits and pay dividends on its capital and eventually be returned to the private sector. There was no reason for the Government to be involved in the production through ownership of the major part of the industry or for the industry to continue to be dependent upon funding from the taxpayer.

Priority had been given to the reduction of losses. Viability and profitability were essential if private sector finance was to be attracted. But the Government and the corporation had both overall performance - immediate attention should be given first to privatization in the area where the Corporation's activities were in direct competition with the private sector and dependent on state aid.

But they were still some point away from that at which bulk steel making could be privatized, and the timing of the elimination of subsidies depended on the future developments, the successful continuation of the anti-crisis measures in Europe and continued improvements in the corporation's performance.

Mr Ray Hughes, an Opposition spokesman on the West of Scotland (Lab.) said they welcomed and supported the proposal to increase the corporation's borrowing powers.

The worrying aspect of the minister's speech was his reference to the Government's intention to privatize. These would create a new scare and further uneasiness.

Mr Richard Hickmet (Gloucester and South Gloucesters, C.) said the present situation was serious: BSC had stopped exporting the amount of steel it was exporting before the strike and this was not steadily increasing. It was not steadily increasing. It was not steadily increasing. It was not steadily increasing.

Government concession on glasses

HEALTH SERVICE

Right from the second reading of the Health and Social Security Bill MPs had been looking for somebody to honour a commitment that the Government would consider giving further protection for people with disabilities and chronic diseases.

Mr Frank Dobson, an Opposition spokesman, said when Lords amendments to the Bill were considered in the Commons.

One of the main purposes of the Bill is to end the opticians' monopoly on the dispensing of glasses.

Welcoming a group of drafting amendments to a clause ensuring that the titles of optometrist and optician can only be used by suitably qualified persons, Mr Dobson said it was ironic that the Government was extending this aspect of protection for opticians while at the same time the Bill physically undermined everything the optical professions had stood for.

The Bill undermined the idea that people should be able to make up and fit out a prescription for glasses, unless they were a qualified optician.

During the second reading of the Bill the Secretary of State had said he was willing to consider further protection.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister for Health, said that people who needed more expensive spectacles which cost more than £15 or £20 more would still be able to obtain them through the general optical service at no more than the cost to the NHS.

Regulations would be brought in to allow the optician to agree to agree to the request of Mr Lawrence Pavit (Brent South, Lab.) to have consultations on the proposal.

Mr Clarke said he realized some people feared the cost of more powerful or complicated lenses would escalate, although he thought this fear exaggerated.

He said the Government hoped eventually to have a system of grants as he did not believe the NHS should be in the spectacle business at all. But for the time being, it intended to keep the general optical service for children, those on low incomes, and those who were in receipt of reduced charges.

The amendments were agreed to.

Inquiry into variations of illegal drug prices

HOUSE OF LORDS

An inquiry is to be made into the prices being charged for illegal drugs, particularly to young people. Lord Glenarthur, Under Secretary of State, Health and Social Security said in the House of Lords.

He was answering the Bishop of Norwich (the Rt Rev Maurice Wood) who said that young people appeared now to be getting drugs at much reduced prices. The Government should look at the national price being charged, especially at port areas, to see how serious this was.

Lord Glenarthur said: I will make sure this is looked into.

Lord Grifflin (C) said the number of addicts in Britain increased by over 25 per cent between 1982 and 1983.

Lord Emsley, for the Opposition, said the Government must accept some responsibility for what was now a plague of epidemic proportions because of its decision to cut back on the number of customs officers and because of the inadequate financial provision to health authorities for treatment centres.

Lord Glenarthur replied that the uniformed customs staff had not been achieving the results hoped for and there had been a re-targeting of effort to the intelligence world which might meet the problems better.

The minister also told peers that health authorities had been asked to review the prevalence of drug misuse locally and to report back by December 22 on the scale of the problem and their plans for tackling it.

Information in house loan advertisements

Government measures to ensure that a prospective borrower has access to as much information as possible before taking on such a major financial commitment as a house mortgage were announced in a written reply by Mr Alex Fletcher, Under Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

Mr Timothy Wood (Stirling, C.) had asked whether it was planned to withdraw the land mortgage exemption from the Consumer Credit Regulations and Quotations Regulations 1980.

Mr Fletcher said: I have consulted interested parties on the timing and implementation of the Director General of Fair Trading's recommendations that the Consumer Credit Regulations and Quotations Regulations should apply equally to all institutions engaged in house mortgage lending.

EEC may get its own flag and anthem

A European Community anthem and flag would no doubt be among ideas to be discussed by a committee set up at the Fontainebleau meeting of the European Council, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in a written reply in the Commons to Mr Edward Taylor (Southend, East, C.).

The Prime Minister said that the council had agreed that a committee be set up to consider measures to strengthen and promote the identity of the Community, both for its own citizens and for the rest of the world.

GLC assets must be protected

The Government's proposals for the control of expenditure in London and the metropolitan area have introduced a serious brake on economic initiatives in these regions, Lady Birk, speaking for the Opposition, said when the House of Lords considered the Greater London Council (Interim Provisions) Bill on third reading.

She moved an amendment seeking to remove council spending on industrial and economic activities from the control provisions. This was rejected on a division by 150 to 105 - Government majority 45.

Lady Birk said that Government spokesmen had spoken of evidence of asset stripping by the GLC but there was no justification for this claim.

Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government, said that £3,500,000 was being spent to meet the administrative efforts of the Greater

London enterprise boards - an amount at issue which justified the Secretary of State for the Environment in wanting to establish whether this expenditure by the GLC was necessary.

He owed it to the ratepayers of London to see that assets for which they had paid were not steadily siphoned off to a body over which they had no control. If proper use was being made of expenditure then there need be no fears.

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Whitehall Brief  
Broader base to research urged

By Peter Hennessy

It was a rare and cheering moment. On Friday morning at the Civil Service College in Sandhurst, Berkshire, during a gathering of the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC), called to rethink its intellectual strategy, a distinguished scholar made a brave and interesting suggestion which, if it is implemented, could bring real benefits to ministers, policy-makers and the citizens.

The scholar was a philosopher, Professor Ernest Gellner, of the London School of Economics, a council member of the research council, the body through which the state will channel £20m to the social sciences this year. His suggestion arose from an after-dinner discussion the night before when members of the council, their tongues loosened by good wine and grey cells relaxed by good food, launched into a rambling debate. During this they dared talk about class, national character, and the bedrock of tradition and experience that shapes British society which may, or may not, have contributed to our startling relative economic decline.

Professor Gellner started by supporting the new research council "whitehall theme", as he called it, of the "management of change" that its chairman, Sir Douglas Hague, has asked the council's subject committees to take up. But, Professor Gellner continued, it was very difficult for economists to think outside their normal framework.

Occasionally, somebody like the late Paul Hirsch, author of *Social Limits to Growth*, succeeded, but it was rare. The previous night's discussion had shown it was possible for a gathering of social scientists to address big themes, but "it is inevitably post-prandial and there is a feeling that it is somewhat unprofessional".

Professor Gellner made a plea for the council to sponsor such eclecticism. It would not be expensive. It could be "one chap working in libraries, with one research assistant."

Finding the right person to do it would be difficult as it presupposed special gifts: It needed special imagination and a sense of alternatives. It would also require "very stringent quality control because it can be very waffly".

For his pains, Professor Gellner was instantly doosed in council figures on the grounds that no government-sponsored body dispersing public money could properly stimulate this kind of research. The universities existed to cultivate our intellectual assets. You just had to hope that such work would emerge from them.

Sir Douglas Hague immediately accepted Professor Gellner's idea. "We ought to take a risk in moving into this area," he said. Sir Douglas thinks another way of achieving the management of change could be to commission a multi-disciplinary team of the kind already common in business schools.

If the research council is to become a new kind of taxpayer-funded intellectual entrepreneur, it will need to behave like a talent-spotter cum risk-taker. "Originality and depth cannot be commanded," Professor Gellner said, "but you can recognize it." Will the young Keynes and Beveridge of the 1980s and 1990s kindly step forward. The country needs your insights.

Images: A doll portrait of Joan Crawford (top) by Paul Cress, and an English pedlar doll by Brenda Pennington, on show at an exhibition by the British Doll Artists' Association at Chestow Museum. Gwent

Brain drain saps Ulster's vitality

Emigration has long been part of the history of Ireland with Britain, America, and Canada the favoured destinations for people seeking work and opportunity denied at home.

The hemorrhage of migration will increase if the British economy achieves a sustained recovery with young people crossing the Irish Sea and leaving behind a country whose economic prospects look gloomy. What is alarming officials and politicians in Northern Ireland is evidence that a brain drain is occurring with the brightest and best leaving for further education in Britain. Few return to their homeland to start careers.

Academics at Queen's University, Belfast, who have researched the trends, conclude: "We have a sizable brain drain in terms of the numbers of students being lost to Northern Ireland; moreover, we have been losing a considerable proportion of our brightest students, a loss which must have had a cumulative effect on the vitality - if not the viability - of Northern Ireland institutions."

A key element in future Irish economic trends, particularly with regards to restrictions in the US and Canada, will be job

opportunities in Britain. The republic suffered huge emigration between 1930 and 1960 with between 36,000 and 40,000 people leaving annually until the economic improvements slowed the exodus.

After a decade of economic growth the 1970s saw a reversal of traditional patterns with immigration of about 10,000 a year into the republic. Officials believe many of those returning were the children of parents who left in the previous 20 years. Among those moving to the republic during that decade were an estimated 19,000 to 20,000 people, many of them Roman Catholics, who crossed the border from the North as the present troubles erupted.

Hard times have returned to the republic, heightened with wage-cutting, high taxation and unemployment. The result has been a resumption of emigration. Unofficial estimates suggest 5,500 people have left each year since 1981.

The North has known nothing but emigration from its shores since the end of the

Second World War with figures varying from an estimated 6,000 a year in the 1950s to 4,000 in the 1960s rising to 8,000 during the 1970s. Larger numbers left at the start of the 1970s, when the troubles were at their worst and before the recession began to deepen in Britain. The numbers slumped from a high of 16,000 leaving in 1974 to 5,700 in 1979.

Religion continues to be a determining factor in emigration statistics, according to Dr Paul Compton, of Queen's University, Belfast, with the proportion continuing to run at 60 per cent Roman Catholic to 40 per cent Protestant.

However, among school leavers it is the brightest and best who depart for further education outside the province.

Teachers in schools on both sides of the religious divide confirm the trend, many admitting they encourage pupils to leave to widen their experience.

Protestant schoolchildren appear more likely to leave for Britain.

Those who stay in Northern

Ireland do so for a variety of reasons: loyalty to Ulster, the desire to be a big fish in a small pond, fear of the unknown and the never to be underestimated family ties.

But increasingly there is a nagging doubt about the long-term future. As one public servant explained: Where else could I have this scenery, uncrowded roads, sports facilities and good education? I would only go if serious rioting and violence broke out again.

MIGRATION		
	Republic	N Ireland
1981-81	-408,766	-80,000
1981-71	-134,511	-80,000
1971-61	-105,888	-80,000
Further Education Destination All N Ireland school-leavers		
	N Ireland	Elsewhere
1982-80	1,585	758
1977-75	2,238	895
1977-78	1,858	1,072
1981-82	2,980	1,216
University Destination N Ireland school-leavers		
	N Ireland	Elsewhere
1982-80	1,438	622
1974-75	1,254	785
1977-78	1,552	881
1981-82	1,881	880

Tomorrow: Living with inflation



## French opposition closes ranks to challenge Mitterrand's referendum

From Diana Gaddes, Paris

The Opposition, still in considerable disarray behind the scenes, has decided to close ranks to launch a united counter-offensive against President Mitterrand and his new Government.

M. Jacques Chirac, leader of the Gaullist RPR party, has finally decided to join M. Jean Lecanuet, president of the centre-right UDF party, and M. Jean-Marie Le Pen, president of the extreme-right National Front, in calling for an immediate dissolution of parliament and a new general election.

Although he knows that there is no question of M. Mitterrand's agreeing, the Socialists have an absolute majority of 75 in the National Assembly and mean to continue in government until the next parliamentary elections fall due in the spring of 1986. It is unusual in France for a parliament not to see out its full five-year term.

The French do not like to see the rules and traditions of the constitution threatened. But M. Chirac now feels that with the departure of the Communists from the Government and with the Socialists representing only 21 per cent of the electorate (if the European elections are to be believed) there is less of a risk of offending the electorate's "legitimate" sensibilities.

The country is on a dangerous path, he told an emergency meeting of the RPR Central Committee on Sunday. "Never has a Government been in such a small minority... the risk of increased tensions in the country is real. There is a danger that things will boil over."

It was in the spirit of the Fifth Republic that a Government could find itself in a minority during mid-term elections, and that it could suffer unpopularity for a certain time, he said. But it could not govern in the present difficult circumstances with a political base as permanently reduced as that of the present administration.

President Mitterrand's plans to hold a referendum on the proposed extension of the constitutional use of referendums was not an answer to such an unprecedented weakening of the government. "The only solution to the present crisis is the dissolution of Parliament, so that the people can say clearly how they want to be governed," he said.

Mr Chirac sought to clarify his position on the referendum when he said that the opposition had nothing against the idea of extending the referendum in itself, but objected to M. Mitterrand's trying to use the referendum as a surreptitious way of increasing his own powers and of shorting his tottering Government.

M. Chirac stopped short of calling for a "No" vote to the referendum, as some of his colleagues have done. But his message to the Senate, which is due to start debating the enabling legislation next week, is clear.

He evidently hopes that the Senate, where the opposition has a majority, will vote amendments to the Bill unacceptable to the National Assembly, thereby killing the whole proposal. Any amendment to the constitution must

be approved in an identical text by both Houses of Parliament before it can be put to the country in the form of a referendum.

In a rare act of cooperation, M. Chirac earlier met M. Raymond Barre and M. Giscard d'Estaing in an attempt to coordinate tactics in the face of M. Mitterrand's series of political "coups" which clearly caught the opposition off balance and provoked widely divergent, sometimes contradictory, responses.

The opposition may not have picked the best time or the best issue for its challenge, however. The latest polls show an overwhelming majority of the population in favour of an extension of the referendum, while a large majority also approve of the new Prime Minister, M. Laurent Fabius.

**MINISTERS DELEGUES:** Culture: Jack Lang; Women's Rights: Yvette Rostaing; Youth and Sports: Jean Calmette; Parliamentary Institutions: André Labrousse; Overseas Cooperation and Development: Christian Mucci; Posts and Telecommunications: Louis Moxandou.

**SECRETAIRES D'ETAT:** Defence: Edouard Auriol; Civil Service: Jean Le Garrec; Press and Communications: Georges Fauriol; Budget: Henri Emmanuelli; Consumer Affairs: Catherine Lalumière; Overseas Departments and Territories: Georges Lomchne; Transport: Jean Auroux; Intellectual Property: Roger-Gérard Schwartzberg; Public Services: Jean Gaillet; Ex-Services: Jean Lemaire; Energy: Martin Malvy; Health: Edmond Hervé; Foreign Affairs: Jean-Michel Baylet; The Repatriated: Raymond Courrière; Agriculture and Forestry: René Souchet; Families of Natural and Technological Disasters: Haroun Tazieff; Technical and Technological Education: Robert Carrac; Sea, Guy, Language, Craft Trades and Tourism: Jean-Marie Bockel.



Premier and son: M. Laurent Fabius, France's new Prime Minister, and son Victor, aged two, watch the Tour de France cycle race entering Paris.

## Rifkind in search of Ethiopian friendship

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the Minister of State in charge of African affairs, has been telling leaders in Addis Ababa that Britain wants a closer understanding and closer contacts with the Ethiopian Government.

Mr Rifkind is the first British minister to visit Ethiopia since the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie in 1974, and his visit follows increasing signs of friendship between the two countries. Ethiopia recently agreed to compensate the Mitchell Cotts group for cotton estates and other assets seized after the 1974 revolution, and has already paid the first instalment. There are hopes that other claims will be met soon.

Ethiopia is still friendly with the Soviet Union, but has received far more famine relief aid and development loans from the West than it has from the Soviet bloc.

Mr Rifkind is looking for ways of improving relations between Ethiopia and Somalia, to lessen tension in the Horn of Africa. But he is hampered by the deep suspicion between the two states.

When he visited Somalia last week, President Siad Barre refused to consider a dialogue with Ethiopia while Ethiopian troops occupy two border areas of Somalia, captured two years ago. Somalia says they are held by Ethiopian forces, but Ethiopia says they are held by dissident Somali groups operating from the Ogaden region.

President Moi of Kenya flew to Mogadishu yesterday for his first official visit to Somalia since taking office six years ago, hoping for a thaw in the relations which have existed since the two countries became independent more than 20 years ago.

Somalia supported a guerrilla war in northern Kenya in the 1960s, but President Siad Barre, who visited Kenya in 1981, says Somalia no longer has any claim to Kenyan territory. Despite this, Kenya has remained suspicious.

The *Daily Nation*, said yesterday that Mr Moi's visit to Mogadishu was the most historic of his many trips abroad since becoming President. The paper suggests it could signal a decisive break with the past - but says Ethiopia should not fear a closer link between Kenya and Somalia, as Kenya believes in good relations with all its neighbours.

This was because of the Government's stabilisation programme and reduced dependence on foreign borrowing. While dismissing the possible reintroduction of martial law, which in 1981 after eight years, he said communist subversion and insurgency were increasing. Some "wide-eyed and innocent reformers" believed they could use it against his Government.

If Opposition leaders tried to do so, he said, they would be among the first victims.

"Let us suspend the petty, political quarrels, the petty nipping and fault-finding and join hands to save the nation. If our republic falls, it will not fall into the hands of those who seek political power through the barrel of a gun."

## Riots mar Marcos speech to MPs

From Keith Dalton, Manila

Philippine riot police used tear gas and a baton charge to disperse 5,000 demonstrators denouncing the inauguration of the country's rubber-stamp National Assembly shortly before President Marcos opened it with an appeal to national unity.

Troopers in Jeeps tossed tear gas canisters into the crowd and 500 baton-wielding riot police followed, clearing the students and workers from in front of Manila's main post office.

Earlier, riot police turned back 400 demonstrators who tried to march on the parliament building, where President Marcos delivered his State of the National address.

In the 200-member assembly there are 71 Opposition and independent MPs. Some boycotted Mr Marcos's speech and tried to deliver a "true" State of the Nation address at the rally before it was broken.

Police revoked a permit for the rally, saying communists had infiltrated the demonstrators' ranks and intended to cause trouble. After scattering, some dem-

onstrators regrouped and near the post office a military jeep was overturned and set alight.

Mr Marcos told the assembly that the country, already suffering its worst economic crisis since the Second World War, would come under greater pressure and more difficulties.

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"Let us suspend the petty, political quarrels, the petty nipping and fault-finding and join hands to save the nation. If our republic falls, it will not fall into the hands of those who seek political power through the barrel of a gun."

## Jesuit ordered to quit Sandinista post

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The issue marks the Jesuit General's first public stand on the controversial conduct of a leading member of the order in Central America. Father Cardinal has been in the government in Managua ever since the Sandinistas took over from the Somoza dictatorship. He is a follower of liberation theology, under heavy criticism from Rome.

The Pope has repeatedly said that priests should not take a direct part in politics. A precedent is that of Father Robert Drinan, the American Jesuit told by Rome to withdraw from the last congressional campaign in the United States.

The reply from Father Cardinal expected within days at the Jesuit headquarters will have an immediate effect on the increasingly bad relations between the Catholic authorities in Nicaragua and the Sandinistas.

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United States

In Nicaragua the Government is involved in a bitter quarrel with Mr Miguel Obando y Bravo, Archbishop of Managua. Earlier this month the Government expelled 10 priests, of whom four had taken part in a protest march organized by the Archbishop in support of a Nicaraguan priest accused by the Sandinista authorities of helping US-backed rebels.

On Friday the Nicaraguan Embassy to the Holy See issued a statement denying any wish by the Government to attack the Church or limit its field of action.

## Australian minister in customs scandal

From Tony Duboulin, Melbourne

The federal Opposition has called for the resignation of Mr Mick Young, the Special Minister for State, who a year ago resigned over the Combe-Ivanov spy affair, after Mr Young admitted making a false customs declaration.

Mr Young failed to declare gifts for his wife and sister-in-law when he returned from an official trip to London on July 5.

Yesterday the Opposition Leader, Mr Andrew Peacock, said Mr Young had broken the law and must resign.

The incident is highly embarrassing for Government. It is reminiscent of an incident two years ago when a minister in Mr Malcolm Fraser's Government were forced to resign over the importing of a colour television set.

At that time Mr Young was particularly outspoken in Parliament, saying: "What an extraordinary episode we are being told of. The Minister for Health... was trying to sneak through customs with a lousy television set."

A spokesman for the Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said that Mr Hawke believed Mr Young had "acted in good faith" and proposed to take no further action.

The gifts worth about \$480, would have attracted \$308 duty and \$75 sales tax. With the double penalty duty Mr Young will now have to pay \$691.

Mr Young resigned from the ministry a year ago after leaking Cabinet information about the likely expulsion of a Russian diplomat. He returned to the ministry in January.

## Reluctant pilots end their strike

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Spain's airline pilots ended their five-week strike yesterday when they accepted an arbitrator's compulsory findings. Iberia Airways hopes to resume normal flights today.

The pilots will appeal to the Constitutional Court on the grounds that the findings are not impartial, and their association also threatened to take "trade union measures" short of a strike.

Iberia which lost more than £140m last year, had to cancel more than 2,000 flights during the strike. The dispute is over an economy programme accepted by the rest of its employees.

The arbitrator broadly supported Iberia's economy programme and rejected the pilots' demand for 34 new jobs.

The arbitrator refused to reinstate the 10 pilots dismissed for professional misconduct during the strike.

**FRANKFURT:** A West German court yesterday ordered a Spanish financier, Señor José María Ruiz-Mateos, to be released on DM10m (about £2.5m) bail, pending a decision on Spain's request that he be extradited to stand trial for fraud (AP reports).

His lawyer, Herr Egon Geis, said the decision by the state High Court in Frankfurt would help the former head of the Rumex business empire to contest the extradition request.

## Coalition in Denmark reshuffled

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

A reshuffle of Denmark's Conservative-Liberal Government took place yesterday after Mr Henning Christophersen, who has been deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister since the present minority coalition was formed in September, 1982, resigned.

Mr Christophersen is to become Denmark's new EEC Commissioner in Brussels on January 1, 1985. He is aged 45, and has been leader of Venstre, the Danish Liberal party, since 1977, and Foreign Minister from 1978 to 1979 and is one of Denmark's leading politicians. His departure creates a vacuum in domestic politics.

It leaves his party, the third largest, temporarily without a leader, and the Conservative-Liberal Government of Mr Poul Schlüter, Denmark's first Conservative Prime Minister this century, loses one of its most important and influential figures.

Mr Christophersen's tight economic and austerity policies were largely responsible for the current revival in Denmark's economic fortunes.

While it is not certain which portfolio he will eventually assume in the new EEC Commission, Mr Christophersen, a passionate pro-marketeer who was a candidate for the Presidency of the European Commission, is expected to become one of the body's vice-presidents.

## Bombings in townships claim by black militants

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A group calling itself the South African Suicide Squad has claimed responsibility for recent petrol bomb attacks on coloured people and Indians whom they consider to be stooges for the South African Government.

These black militant urban terrorists have usually struck at night, throwing the bombs through the windows of their targets' homes.

Last Friday morning bombs were thrown into the homes of four politicians who are running for election next month to the Indian and Coloured chambers

of the new tricameral Parliament.

Over the weekend, the homes of two black women in Soweto, the sprawling township southwest of Johannesburg, were hit. One was a former community councillor and both had present or past association with a trade union regarded by radicals as too ready to consider damages done to their homes.

Such is the level of mistrust of the Government among blacks that many are prepared to believe the bombings are the work of the security police "dirty tricks" department.

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

### Laos: Khamking Souvanlasy

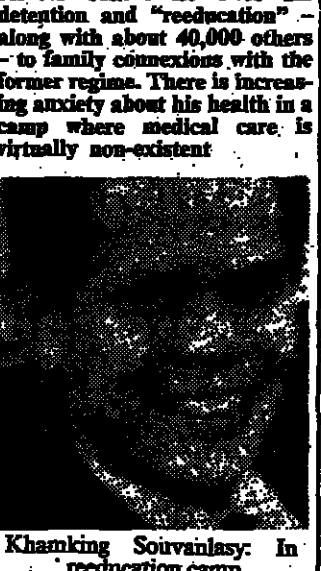
By Caroline Moorehead

A former director of the Laotian Ministry of Education and Secretary-General of the Unesco National Commission for Laos, is being held indefinitely in a re-education camp in northern Laos. He has never been tried, his wife and four children have left the country and are living in Paris.

Khamking Souvanlasy attended postgraduate courses in France, where he took a teaching diploma in the early 1950s before returning to Laos to start work as a teacher. Over the next 20 years he rose through the education system, joining the Ministry of Education as Chief of Cabinet and later serving on a commission responsible for allocating French cultural aid to Laos.

He was a frequent delegate to Unesco conferences. Khamking Souvanlasy was never active politically. Observers believe he owes his detention and "re-education" - along with about 40,000 others - to family connections with the former regime. There is increasing anxiety about his health in a camp where medical care is virtually non-existent.

Khamking Souvanlasy: In re-education camp.



Khamking Souvanlasy: In re-education camp.

## Joint anti-apartheid battle will go on

## Fears linger of backlash by voteless blacks

In the second of two articles, from Johannesburg, Michael Hornsby considers the dilemma facing South Africa's 870,000 Indians as they ponder the pros and cons of participation in the new constitution due to come into effect on September 3.

"We reject the new constitution, but we believe it can be used to improve the lot of all South Africa's peoples. We are not abandoning our disorganised friends. Once in Parliament we intend to change South Africa and bring the black majority into the system."

The speaker is Mr Amichand Rajbanshi, a self-confident and fast-talking former schoolteacher who heads the National People's Party (NPP), which is expected to win most of the seats in the House of Delegates on August 28.

The House of Delegates is the name of the Indian Chamber in the new tricameral Parliament which will also accommodate representatives of the country's 2.7 million mixed-race coloureds and 4.7 million whites but continue to exclude the 22.7 million black Africans.

Mr Rajbanshi concedes that executive power will remain in

## SOUTH AFRICA'S INDIAN COMMUNITY Part 2

white hands, and that a deadlock-breaking device built into the new system ensures that the views of the majority party in the white chamber can override opposition from the Indian and Coloured Houses.

He makes the point, however, that the 45 Indian MPs, 85 coloured MPs and 27 white MPs of the opposition Progressive Federal Party, all of whom favour the scrapping of Apartheid, will comprise a small majority of the members of the legislature as a whole.

"If the (ruling) National Party persistently thwarts the wishes of this majority, the new constitution will lose all credibility," Mr Rajbanshi argues. "Mr (P. W.) Botha (the Prime Minister) knows that his hopes of being re-elected by the West will be dashed unless the new system leads to real change."

Many Indians, however, do not buy this line. They are campaigning, along with white,

coloured and black groups in the United Democratic Front (UDF), for a boycott of the elections with the aim of discrediting the new Parliament from the outset.

"In the new constitution, Indians will have no real power to change or undo apartheid, but they will be seen, willy-nilly, to be accomplices of the whites in its implementation," says Mr Mewa Ramgobin, national treasurer of the UDF and an executive member of the Natal Indian Congress (NIC).

"There can be no separate solution for Indians," he contends. "Our destiny is linked to the destiny of all South Africa's peoples, and we cannot even appear to be part of a system which convives at their oppression. Indians will be committing suicide if they go into this constitution."

The NIC, the oldest civil rights organization in the country, was founded in 1904 by Mahatmas Gandhi, who spent 27 years in South Africa as a lawyer working for Indian rights before moving on to the larger struggle against the British Raj in India.

It is a reminder that South Africa's Indians have a long history of radical opposition



Mr Mewa Ramgobin: Separate solution rejected.

to the Government. Indians are prominent in the Communist Party and the African National Congress, both banned organizations; and 26 of the 156 accused in the 1956-61 treason trials were Indians.

Overshadowing the debate on the new constitution is the memory of the Durban race riots of 1949 when African mobs rampaged through Indian quarters, clubbing, burning and looting. The unspoken fear is that the new constitution could generate another outbreak of anti-Indian resentment.

Concluded

## Mrs Gandhi avoids monsoon bedlam in the Parliament

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The monsoon session of Parliament, Mrs Indira Gandhi said, "will really be a stormy one, because the opposition would like to attract the attention of people by creating noise in Parliament as elections are nearing."

Mrs Gandhi's prediction proved as accurate as everyone knew it would be when the monsoon session duly opened yesterday in the circular Parliament. The combined opposition prevented the business of the House getting under way by trying to force an adjournment motion on the topping of the Farooq Abdullah Government in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Speaker, Mr Balam Jakkhar disallowed their motion and so unleashed a "Spontaneous" demonstration of disappointment, disgust and disapproval, as well as disobedience and discourtesy. Party leaders from 16 parties were on their feet at once, with their followers egging them on with points of order and slogans. At one time it appeared that the whole of the Opposition was on its collective feet waving and yelling at Mr Jakkhar.

A stalwart member of the National Conference - the Kashmir political party - waved his fists aggressively at the Congress benches, and not to do done, a Congress heavy moved towards him, bobbing and weaving. Actual fistfuffs were narrowly averted by Mr Chandra Shekhar, the president of the Janata Party, peacefully interposing his body.

The discussion broadened to include possible emergency motions on Punjab, principally the breach in the Bhakra Canal which is still pouring irrigation water intended for Haryana

over already over supplied villages in the Ropar district of Punjab. Some hopefuls wanted also to adjourn the House on a motion to discuss the Bombay communal riots of May.

None of them made any impression on Mr Jakkhar, who stood or sat while the uproar echoed round the chamber. He added fuel to the fire by declaring that he would not give any reasons for ruling against the adjournment motions.

"If we want to censure the Government," asked Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee, leader of the Bharatiya Janata party, somewhat plaintively, "what is the method open to US?"

Mr Jakkhar was unrelenting, and after an hour or so of bedlam the opposition walked out. Breathing a slight sigh, the Lok Sabha turned to more mundane matters and passed, without any dissenting voice, confirmation of a proclamation overturning the Government of Sikkim.

Mr Buta Singh, Minister for Parliament, offered to have talks with the Opposition about a possible debate on Punjab. But the Opposition boycotted him, too. It walked out of the upper house, the Rajya Sabha, as well as the normal business of Parliament will resume today.

Mrs Gandhi wisely decided not to attend Parliament yesterday - presumably she knew it would be a waste of time. The monsoon session will last five weeks and has a number of important discussions before it, in particular to confirm the draconian amendments to the National Security Act and the proclamation of emergency courts in "terrorist-affected" areas.

## Thriving tigers spread terror in Nepal

Katmandu (Reuters) - Conservationists who saved Nepal's tigers from extinction fear their efforts may have been too successful.

The tigers in Royal Chitwan Park, the country's conservation showpiece, are becoming a menace to surrounding villages, plundering livestock and even attacking humans.

The park, 400 square miles of virgin jungle in the foothills of the Himalayas, is getting too crowded for the wildlife it protects.

"Today we are paying a price for our success," said Chitwan's chief warden.

The park's armed guard of 300 soldiers protects 60 tigers, but the animals are drifting from their traditional river and grassland habitat on the jungle edge in search of more space.

Overcrowding is not the only problem. The tigers have also become more aggressive. Last month one of them killed two villagers near the park airport at Meghauli. A week later a tigress ambushed an employee at one of the tourist lodges in the park.

One expert at Chitwan said only tigers around the lodges were becoming man-eaters because they had become too used to easy food in the form of live buffaloes and goats used as bait and had lost the knack of chasing traditional prey, such as deer.

He said: "Some tigers have become so addicted to eating tied animals they hang around the lodge for another meal."

Chitwan has used live buffaloes and goats as bait to give tourists a close look at tigers feeding since 1964.

# THE REAL TRAGEDY OF DROUGHT IS THAT THE OLD GET FORGOTTEN.

The drought in Africa is causing crop failure, famine, starvation, disease and death. If that's not bad enough, imagine being old and having to cope with those problems.

Your donation can help Help the Aged in Ethiopia, Sudan and Ghana to provide clean water, food, medical supplies and other essentials.

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I enclose my cheque/postal order for £

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Postcode

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Help the aged



# One lucky dissident goes free as Polish amnesty gets off to sluggish start

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

On what was technically Poland's first day without political prisoners yesterday, there was no dancing on the streets and, though the steel gates of Rakowicki prison clanked open and shut, only the laundry van was released.

The Roman Catholic Church began to study the small print of the amnesty law, passed at the weekend, and a small group of relatives gathered under a conspiracy of umbrellas to await the freeing of the Solidarity 11, the leaders and activists of the banned Polish union.

Just a handful of prisoners, none of them political, were freed in Poland yesterday. The majority of the 652 political captives and 35,000 common criminals included in the amnesty Bill will have to wait until judges travel to the main prisons of the land. They will then read out the provisions of the amnesty in the presence of the prison governor and the inmates. Only then will the gates be thrown open.

Mr Andrzej Gwiazda is the only one of the 11 to be freed, and that was an accident. He was given leave to see his sick mother in Gdansk and visit a doctor on his own behalf - but just as he arrived in his home town, where he became deputy chairman of Solidarity and a challenger to Mr Lech Walesa, the amnesty was declared.

He must report back to the prison today to be told formally of his release. Asked whether he and the rest of the Solidarity leadership would resume their political opposition to General Jaruzelski, he replied with mock-anger: "It's a bit too early

to ask me to denounce myself, don't you think?"

Mr Gwiazda, who looks pale and drawn after two and a half years of imprisonment without trial, is both cheerful and wary, sceptical about all about the rearrest clause of the amnesty, which immediately rescinds it for anybody caught committing a "similar" offence.

The church has also been formulating its reservations. Some of them were expressed in a confidential letter from Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish Primate, to Parliament. The church wanted a broader amnesty, allowing for reinstatement of those who have lost their jobs for political reasons, making it easier for underground activists to surrender - they now have to make a full confession - and committing the Government to trade union "pluralism".

These and other qualifications may give some guidance to Western officials and diplomats puzzling over whether the scope of the amnesty justifies the lifting of sanctions. Both the Primate and the Pope are expected soon to allude to the amnesty in homilies or prayers, and may well call for the resumption of Western assistance to Poland.

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, said in a speech on Saturday that Western sanctions had cost Poland the equivalent of \$13bn (£10bn) since they were imposed in the winter of 1981-1982. The three declared aims of sanctions were to bring about the lifting of

marital law, the release of all political prisoners, and restoration of dialogue between the Government, the Church and Solidarity. Some critics of the Government believe the impact of sanctions on the Polish economy has been exaggerated by Warsaw and that some of the losses have occurred for different reasons.

Warsaw says the bulk of most of the damage was done by credit cutbacks and the denial of Government guarantees to private loans. Other losses, in detail, include:

● Suspension of Poland's most favoured nation status - about \$55m in 1983;

● Boycott of Polish commodities by American dockers - \$10m-\$30m;

● Denial of fishing licences in American waters, withdrawal of Polish ships from American waters, cutback in Polish fish exports to America - \$50m;

● Ban on regular Polish flights to the US - more than \$20m. In addition, sanctions have contributed, say officials in Warsaw, to a collapse of the tourist trade, especially in earnings from US visitors.

● BRUSSELS: Foreign ministers of the EEC yesterday welcomed the Polish decision to release political prisoners (Jan Murray writes). Their statement forebodes an end to the largely token sanctions still in force between individual EEC countries and Poland.

## Poll puts Mondale ahead of Reagan

From Our Own Correspondent, Washington

After the publicity blitz of last week's Democratic national convention, Mr Walter Mondale has inched ahead of President Reagan in a new Gallup poll. The Democratic presidential contender has 48 per cent of support against Mr Reagan's 46 per cent.

The Reagan reelection campaign promptly cast doubt on the findings and pointed out that a similar poll taken before the convention put the President about six percentage points ahead.

Mr Mondale is taking a short fishing holiday on Gunflint Lake in Grand Marais, Minnesota, close to the Canadian border. He said as he boarded a small boat that he and the President were "dead even" in the poll, conducted for Newsweek, was taken among 1,006 voters last Thursday and Friday. Gallup said the survey had a

margin of error of plus or minus four percentage points. The poll demonstrated the popularity of Mrs Geraldine Ferraro, Mr Mondale's running mate.

The President, meanwhile, will hold a press conference tonight and will spend tomorrow and Thursday on the campaign trail in Texas, Georgia and New Jersey. He will then go on holiday to his ranch in California.

New Jersey has voted Republican in the past four presidential elections, but Republican strategists are worried that the strong north eastern element of the Democratic campaign could pose a threat. Texas is likely to vote Republican but Mr Reagan's trip should produce substantial campaign contributions. His visit to Georgia is a gesture for Southern whites.

## Critics lay siege to US forces

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The United States armed services are being subjected to an exceptional array of criticism, both from inside and outside the military, over the state of readiness for action and the seemingly deep-rooted inter-service jealousies and conflicts between senior officers and top Pentagon bureaucrats.

According to a report in Washington yesterday, America's most senior serving officer said bluntly on his retirement two years ago that the military command system did not work.

General David Jones, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is said to have told a closed session of the House armed services committee: "I just want to make sure the subject does not die when I leave active duty."

A congressional investigation by the Democratic-controlled House appropriations defence sub-committee said in a report that the readiness and sustainability of armed forces, already poor in 1982, declined further during 1983. It found that increased military budgets had not improved the situation.

The internal conflicts that afflict the senior echelons of the Pentagon have emerged publicly over a Congressional proposal to strengthen the role of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff by making him a member of the National Security Council and putting him in the chain of command.

Pentagon officials point out that most of the research for the latest report was conducted in 1982.



In deep water: Stranded motorists in flooded main street of Las Vegas. Flash floods have caused the evacuation of some homes

## Mermaid gets her arm back

Copenhagen - Two Danish youths were charged with causing damage to public property after they returned the amputated right arm of the bronze Little Mermaid statue to police in a Copenhagen suburb yesterday.

Repairs will cost £3,000 and the two, who confessed to a drunken caper, risk jail sentences of up to three years.

## Malik ill

Jakarta (Reuters) - The former Indonesian Vice-President, Mr Adam Malik, who celebrated his sixty-seventh birthday on Sunday, is suffering from liver cancer, his personal assistant announced.

## Captives freed

Vienna (Reuters) - An Austrian, a West German and three Frenchmen flew to freedom after being held in the rugged mountains of northern Iraq by Kurdish guerrillas for periods ranging up to seven months.

## Lorry returns

Helmsford (Reuters) - A Soviet lorry with nine tonnes of undelivered cargo left the West on its way back to Moscow after a two-week diplomatic tussle in Switzerland and West Germany over the status of its load. Bonn customs officers inspected the contents on Sunday but made no comment.

## Killer's request

Kingston, Ontario (Reuters) - Clifford Olson, convicted of killing 11 children, has asked to be executed by lethal injection because "I have nothing to look forward to except escape". The death penalty was abolished eight years ago in Canada.

## \$1m love nest

Oakland, California (AP) - Oakland Zoo has hired an architectural firm to build a \$1m (about £770,000) elephant environment conducive to mating. A spokesman said elephants need privacy.

## Correction

A report of a tour of Punjab by Kuldip Nayar, Delhi correspondent, which was carried on July 21, was incorrectly attributed in some editions to Michael Hamlyn, South Asia correspondent. Foreign correspondents are not permitted to enter the state of Punjab.

## Briton is murdered

Belgian and Luxembourg police are seeking the motive behind the killing of a pregnant Englishwoman found dead at the wheel of her car in Belgium last weekend. Nine bullets had been fired into her head at close range.

The woman, Mrs Margaret Silverstone, aged 30, had worked under contract to the European Community's statistical office in Luxembourg until 1982. She had also worked as a barmaid and at a bank. Police

said she was divorced but was over five months pregnant at the time of her death.

Mrs Silverstone had lived in a caravan on the outskirts of the city of Luxembourg for two years. Her body was found by two teenagers on a quiet road near Arlon on the border between Luxembourg and Belgium.

Mrs Silverstone, who was born in Kings Lynn, Norfolk, was shot with 22 bullets, freely available in Belgium.

## EEC cash crisis talks put off again after Britain digs in

From Ian Murray, Brussels

BRITISH PLAN

Britain's proposals to cut EEC 1984 spending (figures in million ECU)

Cancel plan to reduce butter mountain	150
Slow disposal of sugar, other commodities	175
Abolish interest rate, other storage costs	200-350
Defer advance payment to traders (as 1983)	675
Ignore cash shortfall estimates	500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1700-1850</b>

Note: One European Currency Unit (ECU) is worth about 60p

A further effort to agree on how to pay for the EEC has been put off until early September at the earliest after Britain's continued refusal to consider raising money beyond what is allowed by Community rules.

Foreign ministers of the Ten in Brussels yesterday heard Sir Geoffrey Howe, the British Foreign Secretary, insist that there can be no supplementary budget this year to raise the extra £1,240m (2,000m ECU) which the Community claims it needs this year to pay all its bills.

The Foreign Secretary pressed home the point that what could not be saved would have to be paid next year. Without British agreement on a supplementary budget there is no way the other nine countries can agree between themselves, since this would involve breaking community rules.

At a news conference Sir Geoffrey insisted the paramount need was to stay inside "the provisions of the treaties". He rubbed home the well-known British case that the Community has to be far tougher in controlling its financing.

He said Britain did accept that the Community really will not have enough money to pay everything this year, no matter how much saving was done. He produced figures showing how Britain believed most of the outstanding 2,000m ECU (see table) could be covered, saying that other debts would have to come out of next year's budget.

The council agreed that more work was needed on the subject by officials and it would be early September at the earliest before it would be possible to call another meeting of budget ministers who might be able to settle the matter.

Meanwhile, Britain was making a further attempt through Mr Paul Channon, Minister for Trade, to whip up the political will needed to tear down the internal frontiers of the Community. He told the council it would be a major British objective in the months ahead "to get the political will needed to make some changes which the bureaucrats always fight against".

He said the aim was to concentrate on having free choice, "to liberate the Common Market". The campaign would include moves to end border formalities, cheaper air fares and make insurance services freely available throughout the Community.

Mr Channon hoped that, by the end of the year, one document would have replaced the 70 official forms currently required in different parts of the Community to cross frontiers. "It is plainly ridiculous to have one man writing out a form in Dover which is then checked by another man in Calais," he said.

Leading article, page 11

## Greens chase rainbow for pot of gold

From Our Own Correspondent, Brussels

The 434 members of the second directly elected European Parliament met for the first time in Strasbourg today to choose a President and hear Ireland's work programme now it has taken over the presidency of the Council of Ministers.

There will also be some interesting in-fighting as the Parliament comes to terms with the larger than ever presence of vociferous small parties.

The first argument along these lines was being sorted out last night with the Ecology "Green" members from West Germany, Holland and Belgium trying to form a group along with regionalists from Sardinia and Flanders and anti-EEC members from Denmark.

Between them they have enough members to form a group under parliamentary rules, which means they get funding and back-up research facilities, as well as a secretariat. So varied are their political colours they are to be known as the "rainbow" group.

But the extreme Right, which grabbed the headlines in last month's election by capturing 10 seats in France, does not seem to have found enough cohesion to form a group. It means to make its presence felt, but will not be helped with extra EEC money.

The race for the presidential chair is between the previous incumbent, Mr Piet Dankert, the Socialist candidate, and two right-wing rivals, M Pierre Philimin, the veteran French Christian Democrat, and Lady Elles, the Tory member for Thames Valley.

Although the Right has a majority of votes, Mr Dankert has won many supporters by his moderation and it will take more cohesion among the Conservatives and Christian Democrats, than has been evident in the past if he is to lose.

In the event of a stalemate, Mue Simone Veil, the first directly elected president, is waiting in the wings along with

ministers who might be able to settle the matter.

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Leading article, page 11

## Campaign against Polisario

Rabat pours funds into Sahara

From Godfrey Morrison, La'youne, Western Sahara

The Moroccan Government, though proudly displaying the new defensive wall around its possessions in this disputed territory, knows it cannot win its eight-year war with the Polisario guerrillas by military means alone.

The fortified sand wall, studded with mines and radar devices, extends the region controlled by Morocco and cuts in two the areas where the Algerian-backed guerrillas can still roam.

But evidence of the other aspect of the conflict - the need to maintain the loyalty of the local people - are plain to see here in the territory's main town.

No longer the sleepy Spanish colonial outpost of a few years ago, it resembles more a vast building site. On every side structures are rising from the sand, including a £34m new port, a £3m sports stadium, a large hospital and a five-star hotel.

Despite the difficulties of Morocco's economy, King Hassan's Government has poured money into the Sahara. In view of the economic austerity imposed elsewhere, such largesse has caused some misgivings.

Several African governments have a grim record in their treatment of nomads, whose independent way of life they have seen as a threat. But Governor Zemrag was adamant that the Government had "no intention of killing off nomadism". Recent climatic changes had made their life less and less viable, and many had settled in one place because of the educational and medical facilities in the towns.

Nevertheless, the Government wanted to provide education for the children of people who kept to their nomadic

ways, and this was the only part of Morocco where boarding facilities were provided at primary school level.

Visiting journalists were told repeatedly that the Polisario Front enjoyed no support among the local population; if it did, there would have been acts of urban terrorism, and there had been none, officials said.

The war with Polisario is one of words as well as of artillery exchanges among the sand dunes. The guerrillas have often proved astute propagandists, though one recent fusillade, an announcement that they had made a naval attack and sabotaged port facilities here, was a fabrication.

Attempts by the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to resolve the problem with a referendum have run into the sand, and ultimately it is difficult to see how the war can end without some sort of agreement between Algeria and Rabat.

On the diplomatic front Morocco has suffered reverses in the past few months with two more OAU member states recognizing the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic, proclaimed by the Polisario Front and now recognized by a majority of OAU members.

But King Hassan is unlikely to take much notice of OAU or United Nations resolutions at a time when his armed forces are doing well and when, in the words of Brigadier Abdelaziz Bensoudi, the commander in the south, "the defence line has become a mobile bridgehead", suggesting that further advances are likely.

## Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

Must Mondale lose? It has been assumed for some time that President Reagan is virtually unbeatable. Before the convention, the opinion polls disagreed only in the extent to which they put him ahead. The economic recovery seems likely to continue comfortably beyond the election, and he is well liked as a man even by many of those who disapprove of his policies.

Yet the Democrats left San Francisco in much better heart than they began the convention. They were talking of the chances of winning in November and some of them even sounded as if they meant it. Their confidence will have been further boosted by one opinion poll showing Mr Mondale marginally ahead of Mr Reagan.

What has cheered them is a new impression of unity. Mr Mondale's achievement last week lay not only in finally clinching the nomination, but also in reconciling the various interest groups who had been threatening to tear the party apart. They have been brought together partly by Mr Mondale's political skills, partly by a common desire to beat Mr Reagan and partly by their own self-interest.

The antagonism towards Mr Reagan goes far beyond the customary exchanges of American politics. It is remarkable that a man who is so personally popular in the country as a whole should arouse more resentment among the activists of the opposing party than any other postwar President except Mr Nixon in the depths of Watergate.

But while this is a unifying factor among Democratic activists, the different groups within the party seem also to have concluded that it was necessary to give a public display of unity. The party has had just about as much factionalism as it can stand for a while, and none of them wishes to be blamed for the defeat which most Democrats still believe in their hearts is likely.

For these different groups to sink their differences for the moment, for whatever reason, is valuable for both negative and positive reasons. The electorate would have been repelled by an evidently fragmented party, and for minorities to be enthused is more important in a country with a tradition of law polling by European standards. Getting all potential supporters to care enough to turn out is often critical.

Yet it is not enough to mobilize the minorities. They do not have sufficient votes between them and they do not represent the majority in their attitudes. For all the drama of their rhetoric, neither Mr Cuomo nor the Rev Jesse Jackson was offering a programme on which a President could be elected today.

In his pursuit of the nomination Mr Mondale has shown that he can speak to the special interests. Now he needs to articulate the general interest. He has to show that his concerns are the concerns of the majority, that he would not be a peripheral President.

In the first part of his acceptance speech he seemed to have learned that lesson. In proclaiming a new realism, in declaring that the values of his presidency would be "doing your work, earning your pay, paying your dues and rising on merit" he was in tune with middle America.

But then he went back to the familiar routine of saying something to please each of the interest groups: trade protection for the unions, the Equal Rights Amendment for the women's movement, a nuclear freeze for the peace movement, a kind word for the teachers.

Mr Mondale's greatest asset is his reasonableness. I am struck by how many people who know him well - and I am not thinking of his immediate entourage - believe that he would make a far better President than he is a candidate.

But he may never get the chance because reasonableness is also his greatest political weakness. Much is made of President Reagan's gender gap, his inability to appeal to women voters as much as to men. The Democrats suffer even more, however, from their inability to attract younger, white, male voters. These are people who respond to Mr Reagan's panache, who want above all a President who would not be pushed around.

Mr Reagan has moved smartly, by signalling his concern for peace and the environment, to soothe the anxieties that are felt about him. The strength of Mr Mondale's challenge will depend upon how far he is able to do the same.



Time off: Mr Mondale takes a break from the presidential campaign to go fishing at Gunflint Lake.

## Argentina puts debts crisis on Shultz agenda

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Señor Dante Caputo, Argentina's Foreign Minister, has arrived here for talks with Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, on bilateral relations, Central American questions and international economic and debt problems.

Señor Caputo discussed the Falklands dispute and other international developments with Señor Perez De Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, in New York on Sunday evening before coming here.

A spokesman for the Argentine Mission to the UN said that discussions were of a general nature in the wake of the quick breakdown of the Falklands talks between Argentina and Britain in Bern, Switzerland, last week.

## Soviet archive exchange halted

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The West's refusal to recognize the incorporation of Estonia into the Soviet Union is holding up an unusual exchange of archives between four former Hanseatic cities that now find themselves on opposite sides of the East-West divide.

Since the end of the second world war the Soviet Union has had over 30,000 valuable, medieval, handwritten documents detailing the histories of Bremen, Hamburg and Lubek, and is now prepared to trade these for documents held by the West German federal archives in Koblenz, which relate to the history of Reval. The ancient Baltic port now known by its Estonian name as Tallinn.

The cultural authorities in the three German cities are enthusiastic about the exchange which falls within the 1977 Unesco agreement on the repatriation of international archives. But Herr Horst Werner Franke, the Cultural

Senator of Bremen, has now accused Bonn of sabotaging the proposed deal by citing legal complications.

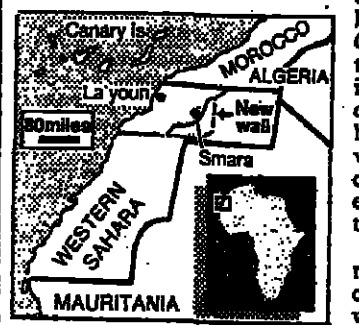
He said the three cities were informed on June 15 that the Ministries of Finance and the Interior were insisting on an observance of post-war laws relating to Germans expelled from the eastern territories which forbade the return of property now in the Federal Republic. The Foreign Ministry also did not regard Estonia, of which Tallinn is the capital, as legally part of the Soviet Union.

Herr Franke said these political attitudes had long been overtaken by present-day reality, and the post-war laws were no longer tenable. In any case, he argued, the federal Government was not itself the legal owner of Tallinn's archives. The four cities lost their archives during the war. Those of Bremen, Hamburg and Lubek were removed from the cities during the bombing and

hidden in a mine in what is now East Germany, from where they were retrieved in 1945 by the Soviet occupation authorities.

Delicate negotiations about an exchange have been going on for six years at all levels. In 1977 the Russians revealed that they were in possession of the medieval documents, city chronicles, constitutions, official registers and legal records, most of them - some 24,000 - belong to Lubek, about 6,500 relate to Bremen and a few hundred are from Hamburg.

Herr Franke has now mounted a campaign to get Bonn to withdraw its objections to the exchange, and has accused the two ministries of caring little for Germany's history. He is particularly incensed that Bonn's veto should have come after so much painstaking negotiation with the Russians by diplomats, politicians and archivists who were on the point of success.





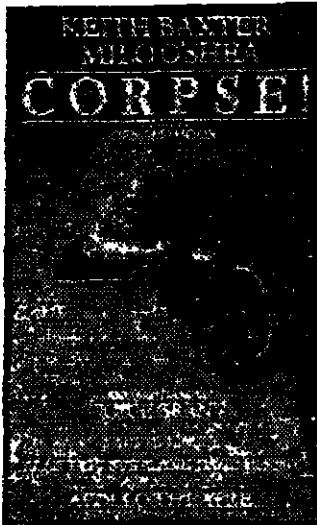




## SPECTRUM

## The anatomy of a Corpse

**Bryan Appleyard**  
describes how a  
new play was  
changed, gained  
financial backing  
and finally made  
it to the  
West End stage



KEITH BAXTER  
MILF O'SHEA  
**CORPSE**

Theatre, says Julian Seymour, "is one of the few places left where you can still make a fortune". The big money stories are familiar enough - Andrew Lloyd Webber, Trevor Nunn, and now Michael Frayn with *Noises Off* have all earned breathtaking returns from the live stage.

Yet just as familiar is the long, dismal succession of West End flops or, perhaps even more dismal, the just-about-break-even shows. Fair enough when they have worthy ends which they achieve irrespective of cash flow, but commercial theatre is about money. It is about finding a property and exploiting it for all it is worth. And the effort to do so is sustained by the glittering visions of shows like *Noises Off* and *Cats*.

The real charm of theatrical success as far as the backers are concerned is its relative ease once a show is running. Costs are neatly contained within the four walls of the theatre. So once the first break-even period, of about three months, is negotiated the rest is guaranteed gravy for the duration of the show.

Theatre represents the most distinctive and peculiar form of risk taking left. Its ancient customs and practices, its decaying theatres and its manic depression are fatally attractive both to investors and practitioners. To see how this strange brew of instinct and ambition come together, I have followed the development of a show called *Corpse!* which opens at the Apollo Theatre on Thursday. It may be a hit or a flop - the prospects are finely balanced at "about 50-50" according to an expert.

The first point about this play is that it hinges on one central theatrical trick which cannot be revealed. If the tricks fail, everything fails.

It was dreamed up by Gerald Moon, an actor and occasional writer of sketches, in 1968. He wrote the play, one attempt among many, and then left it in a drawer for 10 years. He then re-read it, liked it and started trying to sell it. Almost every London producer turned it down, but finally Gary Leaverston, an American, bought it and ran it for a short season at a provincial theatre in the United States. John Tillingier, who directed *Another Country* in America, recommended it to the producers Robert Fox and

Julian Seymour and they bought it.

"It's a scream," they confided at the time, but added: "It needs a bit of work."

In fact the play was virtually rewritten twice in an attempt to eliminate a couple of awkward holes in the plot and to add depth to the leading characters. Moon, being over his surname at the mere fact that Fox had bought the show, cooperated gleefully. "There were a tremendous number of changes, but I don't mind, it's that type of play."

Moon's inspiration was destined to be expensively grafted. The two stars chosen - Milo O'Shea and Keith Baxter - may be bigger in America than here, but everything else involved the best of the British stage.

Fox and Seymour had taken the view that it had to be stylish, slightly camp and generally slick. David Hersey was brought in to do the lighting, he is generally accepted as the best in the world. Sue Blane, a brilliant designer, was brought in to do the costumes. Alan Tagg who, in spite of being responsible for the constantly leaking pool on the set of the National Theatre's production of Ayckbourn's *Way Upstream*, is among a handful of world-class set designers.

The production was costed at £130,000, about £40,000 more than an average for comparable shows. Hersey, Blane and Tagg are not in themselves the costly elements, they take a fee plus a share of the profits but their ideas do not come cheap. Physical production costs clothes, scenery, sound effects and so on come to £32,500.

In May, with the package assembled and a theatre finally available, Fox and Seymour wrote to their trusted list of 60 "angels". "The play," announced the letter, "is a fascinating and complex thriller. A spot more promotional chat followed and then the figures: profits will be split 60 per cent for the investors and 40 per cent to the producers, possible weekly takings at the Apollo box office are £42,500 but on the basis of receipts of £35,000 a week the show will break even in 12 weeks. On a week-by-week basis the show has to take £2,000 to cover its revenue costs. Investing £1,000 brings you 0.462 per cent of the profits and £5,000 brings 2.31 per cent. If it all



Keith Baxter (left) and Milo O'Shea

works the profits could run at £15,000 per week giving the smallest punter his return at the rate of £70 per week.

The odd thing is that the angels are not sent a script. "They are investing in us, it's our job to make the decision," says Seymour. In other words the Fox-Seymour track record (*Another Country*, *Anyone for Denis*, *Crystal Clear* and so on) is what is being backed. As relative newcomers to the production game this means they are less powerful than, say, Michael Codron who can demand absolute loyalty from his angels. But, at the same time, their percentage of his is high and 27 of the 60 recipients of the letter - merchant bankers, gallery owners, theatre owners (it's one way of seeing the opposition's figures) and stockbrokers - come up with around £80,000, which together with the American producer's stake, is all that is needed. The show is on the road.

The end of this rather cerebral process and the beginning of the sweat is on a Monday morning in a rehearsal

room at the Old Vic. The Apollo will not be available until the last minute. The first omen could not be worse. Peter Thompson, the public relations man hired to promote the show, has been badly mugged and cannot make his customary appearance on the first day. There follows a tense reading of the script. The cast mills around models of the set and Sue Blane's costume drawings. The reading is surprisingly complete with Baxter and O'Shea already striking sparks off each other. But the play is so distinctly an oddity that its weirdness seems to strike everybody anew. There is nervousness and a good deal of forced, over-loud laughter. Thompson, having recovered a few days later, seems to be having the same problem. He starts at lunch with a classic PR line: "I am always honest and having said that, I think this show will be a hit." But by coffee the difficulty of organizing the usual range of plugs - interviews, gossip, general awareness of the show - is beginning to get to him. For one

thing the whole point of the show can hardly be mentioned without giving the game away.

"We're hardly going to sell a single ticket in advance, nobody knows anything about it. It needs rave reviews or some bit of excitement," says Thompson. Seymour is less worried about the problems of advance booking. "Nobody ever gets a big advance these days unless there's a big star or Tom Stoppard." Thompson himself is an investor, taking the stake as part of his fee.

This method of having everybody in a position to gain from a long run marks the entire organization. The involvement of Hersey, Blane and Tagg indicates they have taken a view on the play's possible success. If it is everybody has a steady little earner on their hands. A good run means effortless income for a couple of years. It is a method which puts everybody in the right frame of mind.

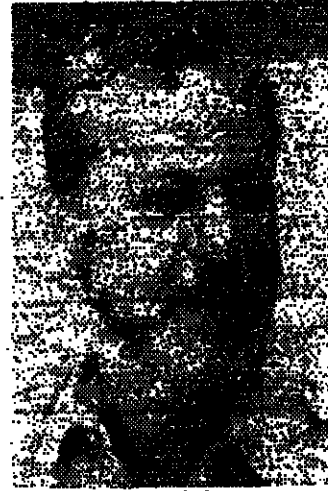
What they all seemed to have detected in this script is another *Sleuth* or *Death Trap*, the big hits in the ingenious thriller

## THE AUTHOR



Gerald Moon

## THE DIRECTOR



John Tillingier

## THE PR MAN



Peter Thompson

## THE PRODUCERS



Julian Seymour (left) and Robert Fox

market. Baxter was in the original cast of *Sleuth* and has even brought with him some hints for the rewriting, and staging from that show. And the West End does look ripe for a thriller.

But by the third week of rehearsals, technical problems predominate. The Old Vic room has been taped out in the shape of the Apollo stage with Tagg's set. The remaining space is horribly small. Somehow it has to incorporate a four-minute sword fight.

Suddenly the strange recesses of theatrical technique begin to emerge. There is Ian Mackay, a founder member of the Society of British Fight Arrangers and the best man if you want your violence convincing. He has choreographed every movement down to the last inch. Apart from verisimilitude there is safety to think of. Movements are designed to ensure that a loose sword would fly upstage rather than into the coach parties. Broken blades are one

nightmare Mackay has so far avoided.

But perhaps the worst and weirdest job of all is Gil Sutherland's. He understudies both leading parts as an economy measure. So he had to learn both sides of the fight. As they battle it out he follows, miming every action. At this point, time has been too short to allow him a proper rehearsal.

Faltering at first, this rehearsal soon takes off, the fight becomes real. Mackay grins and everybody pouts, with sweat. Tillingier, the director, wanders in and looks pleased. "This is wonderful." Whatever the property known as *Corpse!*, it is beginning to work.

The funny thing about the whole operation, indeed about all theatre, is that the odds on any one show are always unfavourable, but the financial and psychological rewards of success are immense. While everybody concerned is willing it to be a success and unthinkingly pronounces all the optimistic lines that Thompson would love to hear, they all keep a slight distance, knowing they

could be trying to forget the whole thing within days of its opening. Spend any time with them and you become overwhelmingly aware of their own irony about themselves, they know full well that, for the time being, everybody has to whistle to keep their spirits up.

Only Fox and Seymour take a longer view. *Corpse!* is a classic West End product: unpretentious entertainment aimed at the coach parties. If they do turn up they will probably have a good time and see some of the highest production values in the commercial theatre.

But, whether they will or not, depends on reviews, general talk and an indefinable aura of success which some shows take on. Thompson's problem is that it is more indefinable here than usual. Everybody's problem is the nagging doubt about whether their own belief that Moon's trick works, is right. But technically it will flow like a dream.

*Corpse!* opens at the Apollo Theatre in Shaftesbury Avenue on Thursday.

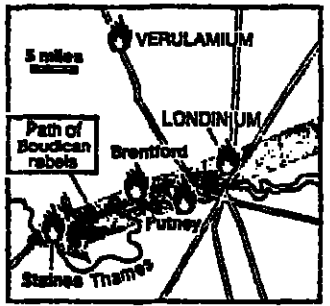
## FINDINGS

A series reporting on research: BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGY

## Boudicca's last stand

Boudicca (alias Boadicea) is in the news again. After the recent discovery of her palace in a factory estate near Thetford, her famous last battle, in which she was defeated by the Romans, has now been re-sited. Instead of the traditional site somewhere in the Midlands, it is now placed to the south-west of London, possibly near Virginia Water.

Boudicca's rebellion caught the Roman governor campaigning in North Wales. He then marched back to London and, seeing the situation was hopeless, retreated and only engaged in his last battle after London had been destroyed. The usual theory is that he only went to



London with an advance guard and then retreated along Watling Street to join up with his main forces.

However, in a convincing article in the *London Archaeologist*, Nicholas Fuentes points out that the Roman historian Tacitus nowhere states that the governor split his forces in this way, and that it would be unlikely for a cautious commander such as Suetonius Paulinus to do so. He would have been more likely to have marched to London with the whole of his forces and then, if retreat was necessary, he would surely have fallen back to the south-west to protect his one remaining ally, the client King Cogidubnus.

The burning of towns has provided evidence of Boudicca's presence in London which can still be found in a thick layer of burning. However, similar evidence has recently been found at Putney, Brentford and Staines, suggesting that these too suffered at the hands of the rebels.

A battle somewhere beyond Staines would seem likely, and Mr Fuentes even postulates a suitable site that would agree with Tacitus's description, at Callow Hill not far from Virginia Water.

The fashionable spelling of the ancient Queen's name is now Boudicca, not Boadicea. The name is derived from the Celtic word meaning "Queen", and Professor Kenneth Jackson argues that the pronunciation too is likely to have been "Bow" (as in bow and arrow)-dee-kah."

## Lost causeways

Another bastion of English insularity has fallen. English archaeologists have long been secretly proud of our "causewayed camps". No one knows what causewayed camps are: they are Neolithic and were probably ritual enclosures where the tribes assembled once a year for feasting and celebrations. Hitherto they have been indubitably British, or rather English, but now the Europeans have been discovering them too.

The real damage comes from Denmark, where no fewer than 11 have so far been discovered. One at Sarup near Odense has been totally excavated and proves to have all the typical English characteristics, ditches interrupted by frequent causeways - hence the name - and with little sign of any ordinary occupation.

Further examples have also been discovered in France, although here they are not so clearly defined: some of them look distinctly defensive, while others appear to have ordinary habitation inside.

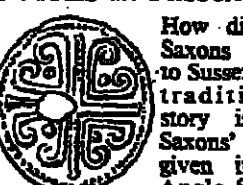


Crop marks showing the multiple ditches of a "causewayed camp" on Donegore Hill were recognized only after dry weather.

The first causewayed camp has also been discovered in Ireland. This is at Donegore, a hilltop 15 miles north-west of Belfast. J. P. Mallory and Barrie Hurwille of Belfast University began digging there, without realizing it was a causewayed camp, merely because Neolithic pottery had been picked up on the hilltop.

In the drought of August last year, an aerial view was taken of the excavations and the causewayed ditches surrounding the hilltop were suddenly spotted from the air, showing up because of the drought. Now the first discovery has been made, how many more will turn up in Ireland?

## Saxons in Sussex



Left-hand drive Roman cart

Chronicle. This points them in a very heroic light, with Aelle and his three sons arriving in three ships and slaughtering the natives. Archaeology, however, tells a different story. The evidence shows that the early Saxons are confined to a very small area of Sussex, around Newhaven. Furthermore, if we

look at a map of late Roman Sussex, this area is a blank, being a gap between the Roman centres of Chichester and Pevensey.

Martin Welch of University College London, argued that the Saxon invasion was more peaceful than the Saxons made out, and that the Saxons were, in fact, settled by the local rulers in disposable territory, possibly a former imperial estate that had been abandoned.

By the sixth century, however, the Saxons had taken over the whole of Sussex, but they remained curiously isolated. Archaeology draws a clear distinction between the south Saxons of Sussex and the west Saxons of Wessex.

This distinction corresponds to the present county boundary between Sussex and Hampshire. It has been clearly demonstrated by the current excavations by Alec Down, director of the Chichester excavation committee of a Saxon cemetery at Marden just inside the Sussex border. The grave goods and, in particular, the brooches were all of the south Saxon type.

The most remarkable grave was that of a woman who not only had two disc brooches of south Saxon type, but also a cruciform brooch of Jutish type, perhaps an import from south Scandinavia.

Archaeology has generally agreed with Bede's statement that the Jutes settled in Kent and the Isle of Wight, and hitherto no sign of Jutish influence had been found in Sussex. Is this the grave of a Jutish princess who married into the local aristocracy?

## Driving debate

A furious debate is raging in the correspondence columns of *Current Archaeology* over whether the Romans drove on the left or on the right. The consensus of British opinion is that the Romans drove on the left because this is the natural thing to do.

There is a widespread belief that driving on the right was introduced by Napoleon, and that previously everyone had always driven on the left in order to leave the sword hand free.

However, Professor J. E. Bogaers of Nijmegen University in The Netherlands, argues that if you are carrying a shield, it is natural to keep on the right so that the shield can protect your left. He also produces the accompanying drawing from the well-preserved Roman funerary monument at Igel near Trier in West Germany, which clearly shows a cart with the driver

sitting on the left, so presumably driving on the right.

The position is currently deadlocked. What, then, became of the belief that it was the French revolutionaries who began driving on the left?

Andrew Selkirk

## Beating about the borsch

moreover...  
Miles Kington

I have received some illuminating letters about M15. Sir Roger Hollis and so on. Here are some of the best, or at least the

From Sir Teddy Whitehead

Sir, I only met Roger Hollis once, in a lift in Whitehall. Even on the basis of this short acquaintance, I find it impossible to see how anyone could accuse him of being a spy. His qualities of loyalty, patriotism and honesty shone forth. So honest was he that when I dropped a coin, he picked it up and returned to me a coin more valuable than the one I had dropped. It was a 10-rouble piece, as I remember.

From Lord Hartlequin

Sir, I was an old friend of Roger Hollis's and we often used to go on train-spotting expeditions together. This started when we were both about 10 years old and went on until he left M15 - I believe he used to enjoy the relaxation after the stress of his work.

We were sitting on an embankment near Reading in the early 1960s one sunny day, when suddenly he said to me: "Do you think I'm a Russian spy, Arnold?"

Startled, I said I had never thought about it but, if he were, it certainly wouldn't affect our train-spotting.

"Everyone else does it," he said, not really listening. "Everyone in the department seems convinced I'm working for the Russians. Half the time they don't let me in on things any more. At least, I think they don't. It is hard to be sure of anything in the spy world. I mean, perhaps I am working for the Russians and I don't know it! But that's silly - the only Russian spy in M15 is -"

worked in M15, he put the independence of the department above everything - he became quite frantic when he found that outside money was pouring in at one time. Luckily, we discovered it was only Robert Maxwell trying to purchase M15 as a tax loss.

From Mr Oleg Vashenko

Sir, When I was working as a Russian espionage agent in the 1960s, we several times tried to recruit Sir Roger Hollis, but with no success. So we did the next best thing, we made it look as if he had been recruited, so as to discredit him. Money, documents, incriminating messages, that sort of thing. It certainly worked. I have not worked for

the KGB for many years but I believe they are still using these methods. So, if you happen to read this letter, Dmitri, Lev, Sergei, Olga or Vasily - cheers from your old mate!

From Mr and Mrs Pantan

Sir, We are highly distressed by these slurs against Roger Hollis. When we knew him in the 1950s, he was the most delightful chap, not at all the sort to betray his country. At dinner in his flat he used to serve caviar, borsch, solyanka, galushky, mirzaichi and many other delicacies, washed down with kvass. There was usually a balalaika band in attendance, and sometimes he would dress up and dance for us - wild, Eastern dances! At other times he would sink into gloom and propose Russian roulette. But never at any time did we suspect him of disloyal thoughts.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 401)

ACROSS			
1	Down timber decay (5,3)	7	Doorway moulding (10)
5	Responsibility (4)	10	Low temperature physics (10)
8	Handling football (5)	12	Croquet arch (4)
9	Localized (7)	14	Very eager (4)
11	Building workers (4,4)		
13	Watchful (4)		
15	Comprehensive (13)		
17	Unpermitted missing (1,1,1,1)		
18	Loyal follower (7)		
21	Intrinsic feature (7)		
22	Poisonous (5)		
23	Forrest (4)		
24	Trashy (6)		
DOWN			
2	Brown European moth (5)	16	Phalange (7)
3	Tailed flatfish (3)	19	Crossed (5)
4	£21 (6,7)	20	By unknown author (4)
5	Nihilistic art form (6)	22	One and one (3)
6	Kaleidromas (7)		

SOLUTION TO No 400  
ACROSS: 1 Sore 4 Grams 8 Lever 9 Nirvana 10 Coronary 11 UFOs 13 Sleepless 17 Tour 18 Farical 21 Po-faced 22 Izard 23 Overrun 24 Nice  
DOWN: 1 Solace 2 River 3 Springer 4 General pardon 5 Airy 6 Traffic 7 Elapse 12 Ejection 14 Truffle 15 Sump 16 Slide 19 Crane 20 Scar



# FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## The designers who swapped living dolls for the real thing



Jan Vanvelden: Sailor Collar Ahoy on navy taffeta



Gina Fratini: Romantic rosebuds all the way



Wendy Dagworthy: Hot Pink Tweed sporty separates

"Your Royal Highness, we are delighted to welcome you here today as president of Save The Children. We hope you enjoy our little fashion show and will find something to your taste."

Our first model is a blue silk taffeta sailor dress and jaunty hat, designed by Jan Vanvelden. You will notice the pointed organza collar similar to the ones he has designed for your sister-in-law, the Princess of Wales.

A charming lace-trimmed full-length dress and bonnet with rosebud pattern follows. I am sure Your Royal Highness recognizes the romantic style of Gina Fratini who made such beautiful dresses for you for your engagement pictures.

The shocking pink mohair jacket and pink tweed skirt with cream knitted sweater and hat, designed by Wendy Dagworthy, you might think just the thing for frightening the horses.

I am sure there is no need to tell you about Mr Hardy Amies who created the next glorious confection in pink spotted and embroidered net over pink organza with a white silk underskirt. The matching bouquet, flowered tiara and fondant bows on the shoes make this a symphony in pink.

For the really stylish woman, Janice Wainwright's warm red poncho coat braided in satin ribbon, worn over elegant trousers is an outfit to admire. The pouchy beret is designed, with royalty in mind, to clear the face completely.

Now a really effective outfit for the young girl. Katharine Walker of Chelsea Design Company has created Edwardian-style clothes in navy blue wool with a jacket featuring leg o'mutton sleeves. A white pin-tucked blouse with spotted tie, echoed by the ribboned boater makes a pretty ensemble.

So many British designers, from Bill Gibb to Zandra Rhodes, responded to Lord Christopher Thynne's idea of creating special outfits. I am only sorry that we cannot show them all now, but you will find them on display after our little parade.

For our finale we are featuring a splendid ball gown by Bellville Sassoon, in gold and silver spangled chiffon, worn with a sparkling necklace and bracelet. If our model could lift



her skirts a little you will see that she even has jewels on her shoes. A dazzling outfit I am sure you will all agree to conclude our fashion show.

One last word, Your Royal Highness. The fashion designers tell me that should you wish to order all these outfits for yourself, they would be happy to oblige.

Speech that might have been given today on the occasion of HRH Princess Anne's visit to the International Doll's Houses Exhibition at Longleat House, Warminster, Wiltshire in aid of Save The Children. Every day until October 28. Dolls' Day Bank Holiday weekend August 26 and 27.

Photographs by Chris Ryan

## Is it time to turn off the sun?

The sun is sinking in the west. Women who once raised their faces like buttercups to the sun are now shading their skin from the powerful rays.

The emphasis now is on sun care ranges seen on active ingredients - natural or chemical - to help your face survive your holiday. Significantly, it is the specialist beauty and skin care houses who have produced these sun treatment creams, with the sun specialists following in their shadow.

"Regeneration" is the latest theme of serious skin care ranges with products designed to encourage the growth of new cells and thus to inhibit the tell-tale signs of aging. The idea of a sun cream that actively treats your skin while passively protecting it is a logical extension of existing theories.

The newest suntan products now include three different ingredients: a sunscreen to filter the more damaging sun rays; a moisturiser to ensure that the cells have optimum conditions for renewal and that the skin looks smooth and elastic; an active ingredient "x" which may well be a laboratory extraction of animal placenta.

The French specialists Biotherm uses plankton from a thermal spa where a dermatologist first discovered biologically active properties 50 years ago. The impressively sporty Florence Arthaud (France's answer to Britain's Clare Francis) is currently sailing out in a trimaran called Biotherm II to publicize the Biotherm Dermo-Active sun care range which includes an Anti-Wrinkle sun cream and a tanning lotion, both coded with series numbers to show the protection factor. A Dermo-Active total sun block and a lip and eye protection care stick also contain the active thermal plankton and a moisturising ingredient.

shower can otherwise wash off a protective (and expensive) cream.

"The Conquest of the Sun" is the grandiose title Lancôme give to their new sun care range. They are also brave enough to describe it as "anti-aging sun care" although they are still promoting the idea that tan is beautiful and include a melanin stimulator (to accelerate the natural tanning process) in their products. Pre-Sunning Milk prepares the skin for exposure to the sun.

Lancôme also have a range of milks and creams and an anti-sun wrinkle strength. The plus factor is natural plant extracts including the oil of a sunflower, (which presumably knows a thing or two about facing up to the sun).

An exclusive club of sunworshippers does not just apply to jet set holidays. It is also the basis of the system by which Erno Laszlo Ltd has operated since Dr Laszlo's United States laboratory was besieged by movie stars in the 1930s.

Now, the "Members of the Institute" (as potential purchasers soon become) can get sun care products and the after sun lotions and potions containing the active pHelityl ingredient that is part of Laszlo's general treatment range. Available only through

beauty salons, or by mail order, is Pier Augé's sun preparations with an active treatment ingredient called rather alarmingly nucleic de-oxyrib acid (a more appealing DNA for short).

With the emphasis so much on protection from harmful sun's rays, the beauty companies are obliged to be reticent about after sun care to undo the damage their own products apparently failed to prevent.

"A revolutionary cream that repairs sun damage" is the claim of Helena Rubinstein for its Ville et Sport. It is designed to be used as a foundation in summer, as its name implies, for city or active sports.

How are the companies who have built up a reputation on the glories of a golden tan, repairing the ravages to their image? I sense that the more traditional sun tan companies are running slightly scared behind the barrage of scientific information pouring out of the test tubes of the beauty firms.

The emphasis has shifted away from suntan oil (with its suggestion of frying) towards the cooler and gentler "milk" or "cream".

A new High Protection Facial Tanning Cream and Tinted Total Block has been launched by Bergasol. Uvistal, specialists in sun screens and blocks, also have an after sun lotion in their range.

This seems to be the summer when only the mad dogs will be left out in the midday sun.



African print turban £12.50 in assorted prints to order, The Hat Shop, 58 Neal Street, Covent Garden WC2. Bright blue and red shield print pareo, £12, assorted colours and designs, mail order from Hindukush, 229-231 Portobello Road, London W11, £1 p & p.

Photograph by JEANY on location in The Algarve, Portugal.

## FASHFLASH

Modern Art is the current inspiration for fashion with original designs appearing on textiles and T-shirts. This could start a new trend in investment dressing as today's clothes become the collector's items of tomorrow.

Sponsorship of the arts opens up a mine of creative design ideas ranging from commissions for exclusive prints to reproductions of artists' original works, and the high street shops are now moving as quickly as the leading designer names in the quest for individual commercial identity.

● Paintings by a group of four young, multi-media artists are being screen-printed as limited edition T-shirts by Jeff Banks for his Warehouse chain of shops. "The Cloth's" abstract patterns in splashes of primary colour on a white

interlock background are lively interpretations on the Olympic theme. The original designs are being exhibited at the Knightsbridge branch (76 Brompton Road SW3), and go on sale tonight between 6-8pm; prices of these paintings are from £400, but the signed and dated T-shirts in two lengths make mobile art at £11.99 and £15.99 (and you could always hang them on the wall).

● Art at Oxford Circus is the aim of Benetton who are

erecting hoarding around the former Alitalia building in preparation for a graffiti competition. They have invited students from leading art colleges to turn their hands to street art and shoppers will vote to select the winner when their largest store worldwide opens at the beginning of August.

● A scribble print in an abstract 1950s style arrives on shirts and sweaters next month in the new autumn range at Marks and Spencer. This is part of a new fashion emphasis in the high street and at their show last week the women's wear featured high-style detailing, cut and colour. Wide-shouldered three-quarter length coats go over tartan pinfolds and cropped pants and there are white winter cottons, canvas ankle boots and jewel bright eveningwear in "distressed taffeta" and jersey in store for later on.



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# THE TIMES DIARY

## Stranger than fiction

Mrs Thatcher must be desperate; in the latest effort to counter recent difficulties she has, I am told, drafted in the bumptious best-selling novelist, Jeffrey Archer. He is due to lunch with her tomorrow and, according to my mole, has promised Number 10 one or two ideas "for this PR business for the Government". Archer is, of course, no stranger to Mrs Thatcher; he rode in the 1960s from GLC councillor to Tory MP for Louth, Lincolnshire. He was forced to resign the seat at the 1974 general election after the crash of Aquabliss, a Canadian company in which he had invested £427,000 which left him heavily in debt. After a stint on LBC's late-night show, Archer bounced back with the first of his blockbusters, *Not a Penny More, Not a Penny Less*. But he has missed the Commons, and has even changed his *Who's Who* entry from "author and best-selling politician" to "author and politician". Only last month, when asked if Archer was happy, a friend said he was "still looking for a prestigious job in the public service or in Parliament". Thatcher, however, should be warned. I am told it takes time and many hands to massage an Archer storyline into a readable book.

● South Africa's authorities have lifted a ban imposed on Jillian Becker's novel *The Virgin* in 1976 because it depicted sex across the colour bar. Capitalizing on the censor's euphemistic terminology, SA newspapers are now running headlines announcing: "Virgins Declared 'Not Undesirable'."

## Another repeat

Account manager Richard Thoburn was last week surprised to read in *The Standard* and the *Daily Mail* that he had just been arrested at Moscow Airport for carrying anti-Soviet propaganda. Two years ago his family and friends were alarmed to read a near-identical tale on the front page of *The Daily Telegraph*. They thought he was on a train to Venice - which indeed he was. The incident happened, in fact, in November 1981 and was reported about three months later in the Russian press as a warning to other "imperialist agents posing as tourists". But the Soviet news machine, which churns out the story in press releases, obviously thinks the old ones are the best ones.

## Star turn

Terry Bushell, the last man willing to endure a life in Russia as correspondent of the communist *Morning Star*, denies a charge by old hands in Moscow that he left with "firm anti-Soviet views". Yes, he agrees. "I probably shot my mouth off at parties - but only after a few vodkas". OK, he admits, he went further than just publicly condemning the Russian winters. But he is sure his comrades will have read his item last week and be so hurt they may now refuse his Russian wife Lara permission to visit her homeland every year. "Who knows what else the Russians have in their files on me, knowing what a loud-mouthed git I am?" But anti-Soviet? Never.

BARRY FANTONI



"I think a service of thanksgiving is going a bit too far"

## No brotherhood

I heard the one about Arthur Scargill's sister. It is the latest in the list of Scargill myths which, as I reported last week, includes his mistress, a Daimler and a daughter at a Swiss finishing school. A clergyman tells me that at a recent course for school governors in Portsmouth, a picketline duty policeman claimed that Scargill's sister was a Nottingham police sergeant. Lies, say Nottingham police, who have been inundated with similar enquiries since the strike began. Scargill was an only child.

## On her plate

Last week I questioned whether Princess Anne could be so naïf (a word she coined) as to flash around in a vehicle, registration 1 ANN. I fear she is. Readers tell me it was a wedding present from Nottinghamshire County Council. But for the Princess, it seems, is not enough. Buckingham Palace says she is the only member of the Royal Family to sport personalized plates and also owns 1420 H, a present from the 14th/20th King's Hussars, of which she is colonel-in-chief. Meanwhile, I am told, Owen Luder, immediate past-president of the Royal Institute of British Architects, has been amusing friends recounting the time the police flagged him down in his Bristol; some wag had added a letter to his registration - ART 51.

PHS

# Closer watch on the classroom

Has public exposure sharpened the work of the schools inspectorate, asks Colin Hughes

Sir Keith Joseph, more than most Education Secretaries, has an insatiable hunger for eye-witness accounts of what is going on in the nation's classrooms. He consumes, to that end, every report of Her Majesty's Inspectorate with an avid interest - a diligence which is as astonishing as it is unprecedented.

Some might call it crazy. The constant flow of reports which, since they are now published, land on my desk seven or eight times a week, do not make racy reading. Their flavour, however, under this prolonged intensity of interest has significantly sharpened.

When Sir Keith's immediate predecessor, Mark Carlisle, decided to publish the inspectors' reports, it was widely assumed that the former teachers and educational advisers who make up the inspectorate would tone down their criticism to protect teachers and heads.

Those in the know, in other words those who regularly read reports before they became publicly available, were unimpressed by the suggestion that punches might be pulled. Inspectors, it seemed, were bland to the point of innocuousness.

In fact the reverse has occurred. The inspectorate is now undergoing a radical realignment of its purpose. Judging by the first signs, the changes are likely to turn a body of people who spent their lives checking that all was ticking along nicely into a powerful force in the drive to raise school standards.

Extraordinarily, the two factors of close ministerial interest and publication are the main causes of this new task.

No longer are the inspectors giving reports along "nice place, could try harder" lines. Though "caring community" phrases still crop up, they are underlined with hard detail on precisely where good practice lies, and what lies behind any slide in standards.

The Secretary of State, of course, has no power to direct the inspectorate to adopt a tougher line; it is and must remain independent of politicians. But when a minister says he fails to understand why an inspector sees poor teaching, or asks whether it is attributable to lack of funds, poor management, or bad training, then the inspector is bound to include those answers in his or her next report.

As one senior inspector commented to me following the recent hard-hitting report on Haringey's education service: "It is finally filtering down to our people that this notion of the teacher as social worker cuts no ice. Not only ministers but parents now see our reports and if their children are getting a raw deal, they want to know why."

The other crucial factor is the

appointment last year of Eric Bolton as Senior Chief Inspector. His natural sympathies hardly lie with the "pull them up by the bootstraps" hardliners, since his own first classroom experience was in the tough world of a Wigan backstreet secondary modern.

While doggedly pushing his staff to analyze and break down the successes and failures of the system, he is wisely anxious to protect schools from damaging flak.

Heads have broadly accepted the new direction, but are still fighting to win the right for their responses to HMI criticisms to be included as part of the published report.

The first pointer of a successful turn came a couple of months ago with the publication of Bolton's first annual report on the effects of expenditure. Instead of simply saying that some classes lacked equipment, schools needed books, it asked why.

The fault, the inspectors said, lay not with spending cuts, but with bad management. Resources had not been shifted to meet new needs. Instead of simply describing classes where teachers' qualifications were ill-matched to the subject that they taught, the inspectors positively proposed that the education authorities lay down clear policies on

freeing teachers for in-service training.

Alongside all these developments, an unpublishable boost in the complement of HMIs has been agreed by the Government to provide extra staff for new tasks. By September the present level of 400 inspectors will be up to 440, another 20 will be recruited by next January, and then more slowly increased to 490 by April 1987.

Many of the additional inspectors are for new fields of work, particularly reporting on further and higher education, and the three-year programme to inspect every teacher training course in the country. Others will be taken on to inspect new areas of the school curriculum.

The risk, as Bolton is keenly aware, is that the inspectorate will lose the trust and sympathy of schools which allow it to carry out a sensitive task.

There are, broadly, two ways of discussing education today. There are the equivocations, who have included most inspectors, whose every phrase is balanced or contradicted by the next. There are the tub thumpers, who introduce apparent simplicity into an enormously complex and intractable world. If the inspectorate helps to steer a course between the two, as it is now attempting to do, it will do a considerable service for all involved and not merely the office holders on the ninth floor of the DES.

Peter Hennessy on the Government's well-laid plans to prevent another miners' victory



Picket confronts police at Orgreave; the ghost of Salfley haunts the government.

## Striking lessons from history

Brigadier Tony Budd, secretary of Whitehall's Civil Contingencies Unit (CCU) and keeper of the Cabinet's doomsday files, was ready for the coal strike 20 weeks ago. Throughout 1981 he had taken the minutes and prepared the briefing for Misc 57, the secret Cabinet committee commissioned by Mrs Thatcher in February that year after her reluctant climb-down on the issue of pit closures.

Under the leadership of Mr (now Sir) Robert Wade-Gery (currently sitting out our summer of discontent in Delhi, where he is High Commissioner), Misc 57 looked at every possible way of preventing a miners' strike and of minimizing the damage to the nation if the prevention strategy failed.

Misc 57 examined the files on Edward Heath's three-day week during the winter crisis of 1973-74. Lessons were learnt about the most efficient use of ration cuts for rationing supplies of electricity if need be. The idea would be to maintain power for essential services and supplies once the Government had taken emergency powers enabling it to issue instructions to industry and consumers.

As a result of the Wade-Gery report, ministers in early 1982 adopted a three-point strategy: ● Bigger coal stocks at the power stations might discourage the National Union of Mineworkers from taking industrial action in the first place.

● If the deterrent failed, the stockpiles would ensure the miners suffered financial hardship during a protracted dispute. This in turn would put pressure on their leaders to settle the so-called "drift-back-to-work" thesis which has, so far, failed to materialize.

● During a strike there would be a switch from coal-fired to oil-burning power stations where possible and essential supplies would be replenished, if the railhead backed the miners, by convoys of private hauliers.

Wade-Gery and his team did not regard themselves as strikebreakers or blacklegs in Savile Row suits. Supporting their labours was a tradition stretching back to the 1920s and the first Emergency Powers Act. Sir Robert was only doing for Mrs Thatcher what Sir John Anderson had done for Baldwin, Sir Frank Newsam for Atlee and Sir John (now Lord) Hunt for Heath. Their ethic was clear. Their job was to stay above the personalities and the politics of industrial disputes and to protect the vitals of national life.

Sir Clive Rose, who ran the CCU during Mr Callaghan's winter of discontent in 1979, in a television interview shortly after the miners' strike began, said of the unit's work: "I do not think this is saving the Government's bacon. It is in fact saving the country's bacon... The requirements do not change and, if one gets below or above... politics, essential services in 1984 are exactly the same as essential services in 1978 and 1979."

Whitehall's emergency planners recognize, however, that the 1984 dispute is qualitatively different from those with which they dealt in the 1970s. The level of picket line violence is generally much worse and is compounded by a new factor - a kind of running civil disorder in some pit villages.

The second difference is the personalized nature of the dispute. It is a replay of the 1972 pit final in which Arthur Scargill beat Heath by using his massed flying pickets to shut down the Salfley coke depot. Twelve years later at Orgreave and the pitside, the Conservatives are

hoping the result will go the other way.

The Tories have been obsessed with Salfley. They think it poisoned industrial relations for a decade. Lord Carrington examined the emergency planning problem for Mrs Thatcher in 1975. The CCU was set to work refining the plans when she took office in 1979, the process culminating in the Wade-Gery report.

Despite the detailed preparations of Misc 57 and the clear-cut nature of the dispute about payments, the seasoned contingency planner in Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy, accurately reflected the CCU estimate of coal stocks when he said at the weekend that there were sufficient supplies of coal available to the power stations to sustain the national grid well into 1985. But a number of imponderables could intrude to alter that reassuring assessment.

If the NUM finally manages to close down the Nottinghamshire coalfield, for example, stocks will dwindle much quicker. And if Mr Scargill can muster sufficient force to break the police barriers at Orgreave or elsewhere and knowledgeable people inside Whitehall have not ruled out the possibility - the balance of advantage could tilt the NUM's way. It is also possible that the miners may receive a further windfall such as the short-lived docks strike.

The spread of disputes can have a rapid and disruptive effect on the financial markets and public confidence, as Mr James Callaghan

discovered during his winter crisis of 1979. A late autumn/early winter cold snap could eat into coal stocks faster than usual, forcing the Government to take steps to ration consumption.

If the Cabinet does need to take emergency powers in the early winter, the lessons of the 1973-74 three-day week are only partly reassuring. Ten years ago the planners were surprised at how well it went. Working hours were cut by 40 per cent, but production only diminished by 25 per cent. The planners, however, were unable to forecast what would run short first, and whether paralysis would come in stages of a total collapse.

Where does this leave today's team of contingency planners - Brigadier Budd, his boss, Bryan Cardledge, who runs the CCU, and all the other officials who advise Misc 101, the Prime Minister's Cabinet committee handling the coal dispute? If it is a matter of unconditional surrender by Mrs Thatcher or the NUM, the result will be crucially symbolic of a wider struggle - that between elected government and the power of the trade union movement.

As a contingency planner, can you continue to maintain a position of neutrality in such circumstances, and play Sir Clive Rose's "the country's bacon" card? Or are you, in reality, acting as coach and trainer for ministers while they warm up for the Salfley replay?

The planners have other things on their mind this week than matters of professional ethics. But they do not see a problem. They continue to make a distinction between the political aspects of the dispute and their job of protecting lives and limbs. As one seasoned figure pointed out: "The issues might be greater on either side, but the job of the Civil Service is the same."

Where would they draw the line? "Now that," said one, "is not a question for answering on a fine summer's morning."

## Can the Pope do a deal with Prague?

Vienna  
Relations between church and state in Czechoslovakia, long held to be the worst of any country in the Warsaw Pact, may be due for a thaw - if recent talks in Rome between a Czechoslovak delegation and Vatican officials lead to an agreement over filling eight vacant Czech bishoprics.

Any improvement in Prague's relationship with the Holy See could lead to a serious rift in the Czechoslovak government. Some of its members make no secret of their belief that Pope John Paul II represents the incarnation of anti-communism, dedicated to leading a crusade against the Prague authorities.

Relations reached a particularly low ebb last autumn when the Pope visited Vienna for the Austrian Katoliken Tag celebrations. The official Czechoslovak press denounced the "provocative and costly" ceremonies, while the Czech primate, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, was the only Eastern European primate not to attend - for "private reasons".

Signs, however, that a softer line might be taken towards the Vatican emerged this spring with an invitation from Cardinal Tomasek to the Pope to visit Czechoslovakia next year for the 1,100th anniversary celebrations of the death of St Methodius, patron saint of the Catholic Slavs.

The question of nominees for these posts has long been a matter of discord between Prague and Rome. The Czechoslovak government has repeatedly made it clear that it would like to see them filled by members of the pro-government religious organization Pacem in Terris, one of the "instruments of normalization" introduced in the years immediately after the fall of the Dubcek government in 1969.

The Pope would like to see Pacem in Terris abolished. In a papal decree of March 1982, Quidam Episcopi, he strongly implied that membership was contrary to Catholic doctrine.

The recent Czech delegation to the Vatican was headed by Vladimir Janku, the minister responsible for religious affairs. Its despatch indi-

cates a willingness among certain members of the Prague government to compromise with Rome. Both Mr Janku and the Czech foreign minister, Bohuslav Chmoupek, who visited the Vatican last December, are known to be sensitive to the need to improve Czechoslovakia's image abroad. The hope, according to western diplomats, is that in return for filling some of the bishoprics with Vatican nominees, the Pope may relent on his opposition to Pacem in Terris.

This faction, which is rumoured to enjoy the support of the Czechoslovak leader, Gustav Husak, has its opponents. They are led by the central committee.

Last month Mr Bilak summoned the leading members of Pacem in Terris to a meeting in the remote central Carpathians. The priests were asked to consider two suggestions Mr Bilak and his colleagues had been working on. First, that the invitation to the Pope be withdrawn and offered instead to the Primate of Moscow. Secondly, that the Czech church sever its links with Rome, uniting with the Russian Orthodox Church in an attempt to establish a

national church of Czechoslovakia.

These suggestions are reported to have been too much even for the loyal members of Pacem in Terris who, according to emigre sources in Vienna, left the meeting alarmed by Mr Bilak's belief that this constituted the only satisfactory solution to the problems of the church in Czechoslovakia.

During the visit to Rome, Mr Janku is reported to have made it clear to the Vatican that the vitriolic attacks on the Pope so often to be read in the party daily, *Rude Prava*, do not represent the view of the entire government. And the Pope, aware of the powerful emotions his presence in Czechoslovakia may unleash among Catholics, may be prepared to reach some modus vivendi over Pacem in Terris just to be able to carry his beliefs into the very heart of the enemy camp.

It will be Mr Janku's ability to persuade Mr Bilak and his colleagues of the need for such an agreement, however, which will ultimately determine the future of relations between Prague and the Vatican.

Richard Bassett

Peter Kellner

## Criticism that is only skin deep

Logically, to have banana skins you first need bananas. Had the doctors continued to block supplies of the fruit, I would have proposed that journalists take sympathetic secondary action by banning supplies of the metaphor. In the best traditions of union militancy, I still shall.

The legalities of this proposal are, I realize, dubious. But the urgency of the problem must take priority over such niceties. Ever since Cecil Parkinson's resignation from the Cabinet nine months ago, each successive government misfortune has been described with the same slippery image. Politicians use it; so do journalists. I confess to having done so myself.

Even our most distinguished broadcasters are not immune. Yesterday morning, on Radio 4's *Today*, the normally estimable Mr Peter Hobday introduced Viscount Whitelaw, the government's information coordinator, as "Secretary of State for banana skins".

It is time to cry halt. The banana-skin image has many virtues: it is vivid, it pricks pomposity and it can be maliciously funny. But it has one fatal defect. As a shorthand description of the Government's troubles it is seriously misleading.

The ingredients of a banana-skin slip are simple enough, and enshrined in children's comics down the years. Dennis the Menace or some other unruly brat places down the yellow peril in the path of a lumbering adult who, failing to notice it, falls backwards amid scenes of merriment and joy. Alternatively, the banana skin just happens to be there. Either way the grown-up is an innocent victim - short-sighted and stupid possibly, but more sinned against than sinning. We laugh knowing that it is not really the victim's fault.

The Government's "banana-skin" troubles arise from no such innocence and deserve no such sympathy. With few exceptions they have been the result of ministers' own gross errors. Their misfortunes have been self-inflicted, foreseeable and usually foreseen.

Two recent examples illustrate the point. The rise in interest rates, carrying in its wake dearer home loans, has been depicted as a typical "banana-skin" embarrassment: an event taking ministers by surprise and reflecting badly on the Government - but not really their fault. Mrs Thatcher insists that the economy is in good shape and on course for continued recovery.

Yet in none of her unconvincing defences of economic policy has she referred to the immediate trigger of the rise in interest rates - the announcement of June's money supply figures, showing a one-month increase of 2 per cent in sterling M3. When the Conservatives came to

power in 1979 they told us the money supply was the most important economic indicator, and that they would control it tightly. The money markets, which used to take a more sensible view of these things, eventually came to believe Mrs Thatcher.

She can hardly complain now when they act accordingly. Either she should admit that the money supply is growing faster than intended - and acknowledge that the correct monetarist response was to raise interest rates - or she should renounce her former doctrine. What she cannot do is pretend to have been caught short by events outside her control.

The second example concerns Mr Justice Gidwell's judgment on the rights of workers to join trade unions at the Government Communications Headquarters. Mrs Thatcher has been found guilty of denying union members "natural justice".

Once again, there is nothing accidental about the difficulties ministers now face. Each step in the removal of the GCHQ workers' rights was taken deliberately, and in the face of clear warnings that the legality of their actions would be challenged. It is not the sound of a high blue heel slipping on a banana skin that you now hear but a flock of angry chickens coming home to roost.

Not only is it wrong to explain away the interest rate or GCHQ fiascos (let alone almost every incident involving Mr Patrick Jenkin) as "banana skins", it seriously misjudges the causes and consequences of the Government's actions. To list each misfortune as a slip-up is to suggest precisely what Mrs Thatcher would have us believe: that she and her ministers bear no responsibility other than short-sightedness for those misfortunes. From this diagnosis flows the easy remedy that all the Cabinets needs is, as it were, a new pair of glasses to help it see better where it is going.

The alternative view - that the Government's troubles are self-inflicted and more fundamental - poses obvious problems for ministers. Less obvious, but no less great, are the problems it causes for my own profession. Labelling each embarrassment as a "banana skin" is an easy way to depict often complicated events without requiring the effort to understand them.

So no more banana skins, please. Or, if you must use the image, tell us who put them there, how, when and why. At the very least we owe it to Mrs Thatcher to tell her on each occasion which of her ministers is playing Dennis the Menace.

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.

Roger Scruton

## Swapping prayers for parasols

Holidays were once holy days, in which people attended to matters more serious than work. Some were put aside for penitence, others for rest. If people travelled during holy days it was on a pilgrimage, to some place made sacred by history and prayer. Festivals were not tourist attractions, but local celebrations, like the Siennese Palio, designed to display, in heightened form, the spirit of a place, to those whose place it was. Through these obligatory days of rest man conquers time, dividing the week and the year, and imposing an order that is fitted to his purposes. He also divides the world into significant places, and reinforces the local attachments whereby life is renewed. A place is holy because people make it holy, with customs, ceremonies and monuments that mark it out from the surrounding land.

In a holy place the pilgrim confronts God in a concrete and intelligible form, and a true truth becomes a story, inseparable from a space and a time. Hence people worship God through the intermediary of saints and prophets. For our experience of the holy is an experience of this world, or rather, of the presence in this world, of meanings which transcend it.

Monks and nuns sacrifice themselves for the upkeep of holy places. Because of their devotion, the landscape is marked by prayer, and a landscape from which they have been banished is peculiarly sorrowful, with no meaning other than the senseless reproduction of the human species. Hence people like the English, who live in unsanctified places, where only architecture bears occasional witness to things more serious than work, have a peculiar need to travel in the summer. Such is their mental confusion, however, that they suppose themselves to be seeking only the sun. Their skin changes from light to dark, and their hair from dark to light, and to many eyes this seems like the meaning of the exercise. To look for religious purposes in the movements of a tribe whose holidays are dictated not by their churches but by their banks, is surely fanciful. And besides, the most serious among them, who wander from church to church, and monastery to monastery, do so, they say, only for the sake of culture.

Their behaviour, however, contradicts their own self-understanding. On entering an Italian gallery most Englishmen wander insensitively past the pictures towards the windows, from which they can observe the pan-tiled rooftops, the cool dense alleyways, the crumbling campaniles, of a place in which others are content to live without vacations. They are rejuvenated by

the sound of bells, which mark the hours, and which call the faithful constantly to prayer. The experience which they remember is, not the momentary surprise upon confronting a fresco that they already know from a thousand reproductions, but the smell of stale incense, the glimpse of priestly cloth in a sacristy, the clean vestibule of a house kept by nuns. Such an experience contains, in embryo, the meaning of pilgrimage. For a second you confront the reality of prayer, in a place "where prayer has been valid". The art which draws the English pilgrim to the Italian town is not the cause of its beauty but the effect of it.

This hidden source of rejuvenation is not merely Christian. Sacrifice which is truly local is also truly universal. A piece of transitory English flesh may therefore be as deeply stirred by the temple gong or the muezzin, as by the angelus bell or the lonely trumpet on the tower at Krakow. These sounds all remind us of home: of the home that others have created, and which we too must create if we are to live peacefully.

Summer holidays depend upon those who do not take them. If every Spanish or Italian town ceased to live as Paris ceases to live in August, if nothing remained of the daily worship of the people; if every place suddenly lost its holy character and became a market, a catheque, a leisure park, peopled by strangers hungry for distraction - if these things happened, then we should experience no rejuvenation in our travels. The element of pilgrimage would vanish, and the wearisome pursuit of culture and experience would be no more than that.

Those who cannot travel must provide their own spiritual refreshment. But it will gain from their confinement. Whoever doubts this should take his next holiday in Poland, whose people have no choice but to remain where they are, and to find in the grim contours of their obligatory poverty whatever simple graces are available. Everywhere in Poland the traveller encounters the reality of prayer. Only this can explain the most incredible event in recent history: that a whole people should rise against its oppressors, with hardly a single violent action. In order to prepare ourselves for Comrade Scargill's final triumph, we should do well to consider the Polish example; and study how to sanctify again the landscape of England. The least that we should do, I believe, is restore to the religious orders the land which our most oppressive monarch once stole from them.

The author is editor of *The Salisbury Review*.





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## FOR THE SAKE OF THE PARTY

In the Labour Party, there are advocates of two kinds of democracy: parliamentary democracy and party democracy. Anyone so innocent as to take the words at their face value would be justified in seeing no incompatibility between the two. If parliamentary democracy means the election of a Member of Parliament by a free voting universal adult electorate, to which the MP is then accountable as its representative, party democracy might be supposed to have something to do with the selection of candidates by the widest possible canvass of opinion within the party.

The reality, however, is that party democracy in the Labour Party signifies not only the choice of candidates by the small groups of activists which control the general (management) committees in each constituency, but also the right of these caucuses to make each MP's tenure as candidate hang on his or her ability to satisfy the demands of the narrow left-wing socialism for which these small "selectorates" increasingly stand. It is this claim that Mr Neil Kinnock is now venturing to challenge in the hope of maintaining some breadth of opinion in his party to enable it to remain a serious candidate for power.

Mr Kinnock is supporting a proposition which would allow, but not compel, local parties to offer all their members the right to participate (by one member, one vote) in the verdict on an MP whose time has come for mandatory "re-election." In so doing, he has enlisted on the side of the moderates in their latest battle of the long campaign in which the extremist left has sought to dominate the party. Implicitly recognizing that it can never succeed in taking control of the Labour Party by democratic appeal, the left has sought to achieve its ends by capturing the commanding heights of the party's organization one by one. Having first succeeded in abolishing the list of extremist organizations which had been proscribed as incompatible with Labour Party membership, the far left has been remarkably successful in infiltrating constituency party organizations.

From this base, and with the support of left-dominated unions, it has succeeded in depriving the parliamentary party of the exclusive right to

elect the party leader, transferring this function to an electoral college of MPs, constituency parties and trade unions in which the MPs, (though they represent the broad mass of Labour voters as distinct from the narrow spearhead of Labour activists) are in a minority.

Most potently of all, the left has saddled the party with the process by which each MP is made accountable to the constituency party by the re-selection process, which is being used to oust those whose performance has been insufficiently socialist. A number of MPs, some on the legitimate left as well as those guilty of social democratic leanings, are now at risk. They include such prominent figures as Mr Peter Shore, Mr John Silkin and Mr Michael Cook. The left hopes by such means to fashion a parliamentary party in its own image.

Tomorrow, Labour's National Executive Committee has to reach a decision on Mr Kinnock's proposal for putting a brake on this process. It is a very modest reform, since although it would allow local parties to enlarge the re-selection "jury" to include all the paid-up members of the constituency party (in a kind of "primary" election) it would not force them to do so - and that, of course, is its principal weakness. So long as the decision whether or not to adopt this more representative procedure rests in the hands of each management committee, it offers no guarantee. What is more, in a Labour Party with a rapidly shrinking constituency membership (in which left-wing activists increasingly loom large) the real opinion gap is less between the local caucus and the party members than between both these bodies together and the wider public of potential and actual Labour voters. Their disinclination to support the kind of pure socialism for which the caucuses are in business has been clearly revealed in both elections and opinion polls.

Despite these reservations, the proposed change is sensible, so far as it goes. For it would mean that those who wished to oppose the participation of the rank-and-file membership in the re-selection process would have to take that position openly, since the decision whether to have such a ballot would generally be by recorded vote. For some at least of those who wish the MP's

fate to be settled behind closed doors, this could possibly act as a deterrent.

In his letter yesterday to those MPs who have written to him about re-selection Mr Kinnock rests his case essentially on the desirability of wide participation in the re-selection process. To those who say that only the management committees have the knowledge and ability to make such decisions he pertinently asks whether they can really say that to the great majority of party members. He also disposes effectively of the claim that the proposed reform would reduce the trade union link, and argues that it would be strengthened by admitting the ordinary trade union members of a constituency party into the re-selection process. He finally challenges the left to say whether they really think that the great majority of party members cannot be trusted. But, of course, this is precisely what they do think. They fear, with some reason, that the majority will never freely do what the left wants.

If Mr Kinnock were to lose at tomorrow's NEC meeting the Labour Party will again be thrown into internecine strife. If (as seems more likely) he wins by a small margin, the party conference this autumn will again be in turmoil as the left seeks to undo the reform. In such circumstances, it is tempting for the bystander to ask: does it matter? The narrower Labour's base, the less likely (as Mr Kinnock realizes) it is to be elected. The more the left rides high, the more firmly the public is likely to reject the Labour Party. Is not, then, the whole business self-correcting, with the Social Democrats waiting in the wings to attract Labour's lost voters?

Unfortunately, in the real world, political events do not always conform to such neat formulations. Pendulums swing and it would be rash to suppose that there are no circumstances in which the pendulum could swing to Labour despite the fact that the left had seized all the inner citadels and was ready to act as the dominant force once the party had taken over. It is therefore in the national as well as the party interest that Labour should remain as broad-based as possible, and as democratic. Mr Kinnock's effort, belated and half-hearted though it is, deserves support.

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This simple and necessary reform is blocked by the governments of France and Luxembourg which are determined to keep at least a fragment of the Community institutions on their respective territories. But this surely is a case where the Community interest should prevail over the national, and the Community interest is that the institutions should not be fragmented. Luxembourg should content itself with the European Court - whose judicial detachment perhaps benefits from the distance between it and the hurly-burly of Brussels. France should be big enough to rise above parochial pettiness and Mr Pierre Pflimlin, if he is elected president of the Parliament today, might perhaps be the man to make the grand gesture on behalf of that noble city of which he was mayor for so many years and which, as the home of the Council of Europe and its Court and - Commission of Human Rights, would remain the symbol of a wider European civilisation stretching beyond the more mundane concerns of the Community.

## ANOTHER PLACE, ANOTHER PARLIAMENT

The European Parliament elected more than a month ago today in Strasbourg for its first meeting. Just over half its 434 members are serving their second term, and will therefore by now have a fairly realistic appreciation of the Parliament's powers.

Those powers are not as insignificant as public opinion tends to believe. They include the power to dismiss the Commission and to block the budget, as well as to propose amendments to legislation - though actual legislative authority resides, of course, in the Council of Ministers. Formally the Parliament cannot propose new legislation on its own authority but it can and does pass resolutions which carry political weight, and which can be taken by the Commission as a basis for proposals to put before the Council (as happened, for instance, in the case of the ban on baby-seal imports).

MEPs can also put questions to the Commission, both formally and informally; and they are well placed to lobby the Commission, the Council and national governments on European issues. Their influence, when applied with assiduity and judgement, is not negligible. Their powers are of course less than those of national parliaments which can actually pass laws and overturn governments. But the work of the individual MEP is not necessarily less stimulating or more frustrating than that of his backbench counterpart at Westminster.

For all that, the Parliament

has yet to convince the public that it is interesting or important. That at least was the assumption made by virtually all parties in the election, since they preferred to stress national rather than European issues. Some voters might have liked to be told more about the work of the Parliament itself, but it is hardly credible that the turnout would have been higher if the election had been fought purely on European themes.

How can the Parliament improve its performance and its image in the next five years? Some of its members may be tempted to reply "by pushing for an increase in its powers within the context of a general strengthening of the Community institutions along the lines of the draft treaty adopted by the previous Parliament last February". Indeed, some improvements in the organization and institutions of the Community are desirable but it is unlikely, in the present political climate, that these would include significant new powers for the Parliament. It is more important that the Parliament should be seen to make effective and constructive use of the powers it already has.

If the Parliament needs to assert itself against the Council, one issue on which it could surely do so with considerable public support is the organization of its own work. The present situation in which the full sessions of the Parliament are held in Strasbourg while the secretariat is located in Luxembourg and the committees meet

in Brussels is generally recognized as being absurd. There can be no doubt that Brussels which is the capital of Community is the logical place for the Parliament to meet and it would be cheaper and simpler to have its secretariat there as well. Certainly MEPs could do a better job of controlling and influencing both Commission and Council if they were based in Brussels at least while the Parliament is in session.

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When about to retire some twenty years ago I was given the choice of a lower pension with a widow's pension (for which I had contributed for 40 years of service) or a higher rate of pension. I chose the former. I then lost my then wife and later I married again and was told that when I died my widow would not be entitled to any pension. In other words my contribution to my widow's pension was confiscated and the deduction from my current pension was ignored.

I am now informed by the Department of Health and Social Security that as my present wife has reached the age of 60 and is still in employment (we couldn't live on my existing pension alone) they are deducting £20 a month from my national pension.

The injustice is blatant although the sums involved are trivial in terms of the global pension figures but significant to my wife and myself and eventually to my widow. I am now 78 years of age. If justice is to be done, speed is important. Yours faithfully, JOHN ALEXANDER-SINCLAIR, 5 Aysarth Road, Dulwich Village, SE21. July 9.

## Destitute style of existence

From Mr Richard Slee

Sir, Mr Govett and Mr Saunton (July 20) should not be too surprised at the plight of the sick old man they found in a doorway.

In the cathedral city of Exeter an old lady and her adult son have been living on a site in a main street for several months in a makeshift shelter of rubbish, supermarket trolleys, cardboard boxes and polythene sheeting.

My wife and I took them hot coffee, food and blankets during the unseasonably cold summer weather earlier in the year.

Our first reaction was incredulity that this could be happening in a British city. My wife, just returned from a visit to India and Bangladesh, where street poverty is both seen and expected, was perhaps even more disturbed than I.

The old lady already has generalized arthritic pain and may not last out this winter unless she finds some shelter. It seems that we can indeed have homeless old people to die in the gutter.

Yours etc, RICHARD SLEE, 93 Longbrook Street, Exeter, Devon. July 20.

From Bronwen Lady Astor and Miss Pauline Astor

Sir, In reply to the second question of Mr R. Govett and Mr J. Saunton, as to what should be done for the homeless when all organizational doors are closed, we have found it actually beneficial to both parties to take them, on these occasions, into our own home.

As we are not being given an unexpected opportunity to welcome Christ into the heart?

Yours, BRONWEN ASTOR, PAULINE ASTOR, Tuesday Manor, Tuesday, Godalming, Surrey. July 20.

From Mrs M. A. Kaye

Sir, The letter from Messrs Govett and Saunton clearly states that we need of Mother Teresa's Sanctuaries in this country. Yours faithfully, RUTH KAYE, 66 Allyn Road, SE21. July 20.

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## Worries over surrogate motherhood

From Ms Diana M. Cavdell

Sir, Yesterday the Warnock committee published its report on artificial reproduction and today David Davies (Leamington, July 19) explained his reservations and the reason for his dissonance from the majority view to ban surrogacy. In his article Mr Davies writes:

There undoubtedly are women prepared to be a surrogate in exchange for substantial sums of money and couples are prepared to pay considerable sums to satisfy a yearning that those with no fertility problem fail to comprehend. ... we would imagine the surrogate agency would put all potential participants in surrogacy through the most careful screening.

It seems to me that these two sentences raise very serious questions in themselves, quite apart from the moral and ethical problems raised by the concept of surrogacy itself.

There are no qualifications for getting married and trying to raise a family all sorts of people do it; they come from all walks of life, of all sections of society and presumably, therefore, those who suffer the physical, emotional and psychological problems of infertility also come from equally varied backgrounds.

Who will decide which of these infertile couples are fit to become parents and which should remain childless and what criteria will be used to make such a judgment?

What "last resort" does Mr Davies offer to those who fail to meet the required standards, whatever they may be, or who do not have the means to pay the "substantial sums" involved, but whose suffering, I imagine, is no less great?

The argument presented in the article suggests that the concept of surrogacy should become acceptable to us because it will alleviate the pain and unhappiness of the hopelessly infertile and is, therefore, beneficial. That particular argument fails, however, because the panacea being offered is spurious and in reality surrogacy will be a luxury for a very few.

Yours faithfully, DIANA M. CAWDELL, 16 Radan Street, W14. July 19.

From Dr Ian Morgan

Sir, I have read with interest the Warnock report published today (report, July 19) and am pleased that such a document has been compiled on such an important subject. Although I am a member of the medical profession, there are two points which concern and baffle me on social and logical lines - the legal length of time an embryo may survive experimentally and the question of surrogacy.

To the first point, it has been suggested that 14 days should be the limit of experiment on embryonic life, after which time it becomes covered by law and its subsequent life and demise become a criminal offence. I find such a suggestion hypocritical, as the amended Abortion Act 1967 allows termination of

to produce a 40ft by 30ft transparency picture entitled "The City of York with the Cathedral on Fire".

Animated by spectacular lighting and sound effects, this piece of proto-cinema enjoyed a month of popular acclaim until May 27, 1829, when art mirrored life beyond anyone's hopes or expectations. A turpentine flare used in the effects touched off the painted cloth and "the minister" the "City of York" the "British Diorama" and the bazaar burnt down in 20 minutes flat.

Whether this was interpreted as a divine form of art criticism is not recorded, though the painter, perhaps playing safe, charitably remitted part of his fee to the unfortunate Hamlet.

Yours faithfully, PIETER VAN DER MERWE, National Maritime Museum, SE10.

From Dr Pieter van der Merwe

Sir, George Hill's article (July 17) is a neat reminder that if one is looking for "paranormal" energies in the burning of York Minister, it is the blaze of 1829, rather than 1884, that should perhaps command most attention - especially as the story becomes even more bizarre than he relates.

Jonathan Martin's fire-raising in the choir caused a sensation, which was immediately exploited by the popular entertainment moguls of the day. The most memorable effort in this line was that of Mr Thomas Hamlet, flamboyant proprietor of the Queen's Bazaar and "British Diorama" in Oxford Street, who commissioned Clarkson Stanfield, the leading stage painter of the day,

to produce a 40ft by 30ft transparency picture entitled "The City of York with the Cathedral on Fire".

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# COURT AND SOCIAL

## COURT CIRCULAR

**BUCKINGHAM PALACE**  
July 23: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips was entertained at luncheon today by His Excellency the Ambassador of the United States of America and Mrs Price at Windsor House, London, NW1.

The Countess of Lichfield and Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Gibbs were in attendance.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
July 23: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Glasgow and was received on arrival at Glasgow Airport by the Lord Lieutenant for the City of Glasgow (Councillor Robert Gray, The Right Hon the Lord Provost).

Her Royal Highness, as President of the Royal Scottish Society for

Prevention of Cruelty to Children, presented this afternoon at a Service of Thanksgiving held to commemorate the Centenary of the Society in Glasgow Cathedral.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon later attended a Reception given for the RSPCC by Glasgow District Council, at the City Chambers, Glasgow.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by The Hon Mrs Willis.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
July 23: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Joint Patron, London House for Overseas Graduates, this afternoon visited William Goodenough House, Mecklenburgh Square, London.

Dame Jean Maxwell-Scott was in attendance.

**ST JAMES'S PALACE**  
July 23: The Duke of Kent was

present this evening at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Epsom Court.

Captain Charles Blount was in attendance.

**THATCHED HOUSE LODGE**  
July 23: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy today visited Leamouth Hospital at Forest and local industries in the west of Morayshire.

Her Royal Highness and Mr Ogilvy afterwards returned to London in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

A memorial service for Earl Howe will be held at Holy Trinity Church, Brighton, today at noon.

Memorial services for Lord Astor of Hever will be held at St Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, at noon on Thursday, July 26, and in Canterbury Cathedral at 3pm on Friday, July 27.

## Birthdays today

Sir Bernard de Busset, 77; Lord Digby, 60; Admiral Sir Laurence Durrant, 80; Lord Fisher, 63; Mr Jacques Fouroux, 57; Mr Robert Graves, 89; Mr C. E. Hambro, 54; Mr J. W. Hele, 58; Mr Wilfred Josephs, 57; Vice-Admiral Sir David Loran, 60; Mr Edwin Mirvish, 70; Mrs M. J. M. Smith, 82; Professor Frank Tinsley, 69; Mr Peter Yates, 55.

## Old Etonian Association

The Old Etonian Association will publish a new list of members this autumn. Members who have reason to believe that their names are not on the list are invited to send their name, address and any other particulars to the Honorary Secretary, Old Etonian Association, Carter Centre, Eton College, Windsor, Berkshire.

## Forthcoming marriages

**Mr A. Harris**  
and Miss W. M. Skarnupski  
The marriage will take place between Andrew Harris and Wendy Skarnupski on July 28 at St Chad's, Seaford.

**Mr A. J. Moore**  
and Miss P. J. Locket  
The engagement is announced between Andrew Moore and Penny Locket, daughter of Dr and Mrs N. A. Locket, of Adelaide, South Australia.

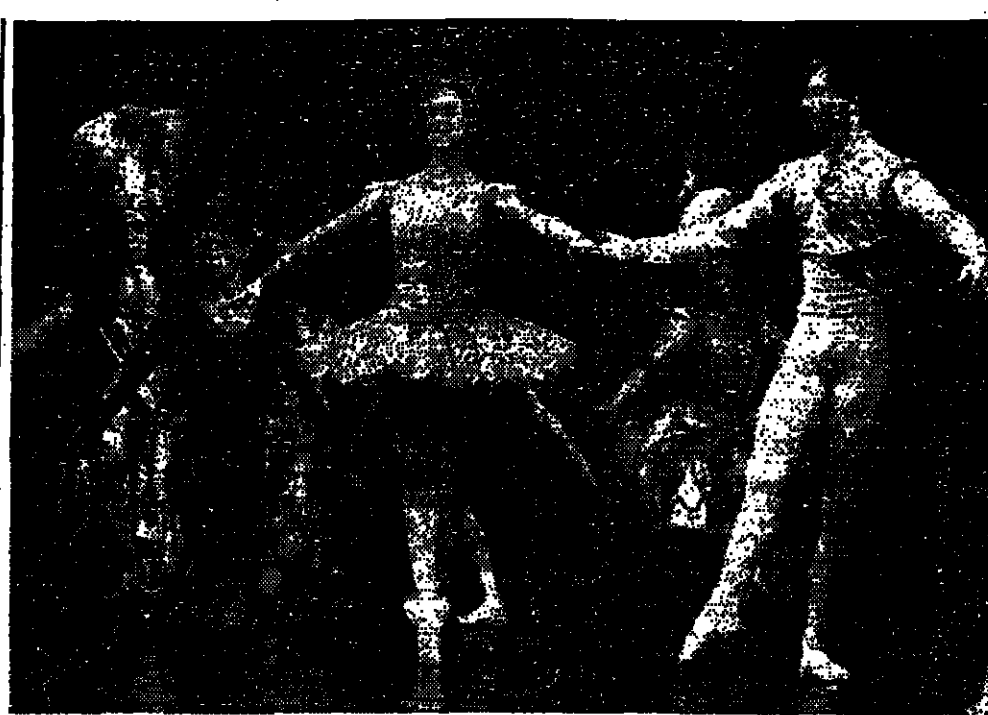
**Mr C. M. Singer**  
and Miss E. A. Ward  
The engagement is announced between Charles Montague, only son of Mr and Mrs A. E. Singer, of Highgate, London, and Elizabeth Ward, only daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Ward, of Hillsborough, California.

## Marriages

**Mr J. M. Ellison**  
and Miss C. G. C. van Schendel  
The marriage took place on Saturday at St John's, Tveruren, Belgium, of Mr Jonathan Ellison, son of the Right Rev Gerald Ellison, Vicar-General of Bermuda, and Mrs Ellison, of Bishop's Lodge, Hamilton, Bermuda, and Cere Abbot, Dorset, and Miss Catherine van Schendel, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Gerard van Schendel, of Court-St. Elise, Belgium.

**Mr S. J. Elfrist**  
and Miss N. P. C. Nema  
The marriage took place on Sunday, July 21, at the Brompton Oratory, Knightsbridge, of Stephen Elfrist and Miss Nathalie Nema.

**Mr J. E. R. Wanchop**  
and Mrs J. P. Cabitt  
The marriage took place in London yesterday between Mr John Wanchop and Mrs Juliet Cabitt.



Viviana Durante and Kevin O'Hare with other members of the Royal Ballet School rehearsing yesterday for a performance of "Aurora's Wedding" from Tchaikovsky's *Sleeping Beauty*, one of several performances the young dancers are giving this week at Sadler's Wells (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

## Luncheons

**Lord Mayor**  
The Lord Mayor gave a luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday in honour of the Aldermen for the Ward of Tower and Mrs Roger Cork, the Alderman for the Ward of Lime Street and Mrs Bryan Toye, the Alderman for the Ward of Candlewick and Mrs Richard Thompson, MP, and Mr C. R. Meyer, chairman.

**Institution of Structural Engineers**  
The President of the Institution of Structural Engineers, Dr Roy Rowe, was host at the first presidential luncheon which was held at the Institution on Thursday, July 19, 1984.

The guests were: Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary).

## Receptions

**St Stephen's Constitutional Club**  
The Prime Minister was present at a reception given yesterday by St Stephen's Constitutional Club, Lord Kaberry of Adel, president, was the host, assisted by Mr Donald Thompson, MP, and Mr C. R. Meyer, chairman.

**College of Arms**  
The Earl Marshal and the Kings Herald and Pursuivants of Arms were hosts yesterday evening at a reception to mark the restoration of the College of Arms for its quinquennial year.

Among the guests were: Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary).

## Dinners

**Compass Hotels Limited**  
The Lord Mayor, Dame Mary Donaldson, accompanied by the Sheriff and their Ladies, was the guest of honour at a dinner last night to celebrate the centenary of the Great Eastern Hotel in the City, given by Compass Hotels Limited. The toasts were proposed by Mr R. D. Plant and Mr S. J. Tee, joint managing directors of Compass Hotels. The Lord Mayor responded to the civic toast and Sir Peter Parker replied on behalf of the Guests.

Among the guests were: Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary), Mr J. M. Hope (Assistant Secretary).

# University news

**Cambridge**  
Elections and appointments  
Canon S. W. Sykes, MA, of St John's College, Van Mildert Professor of Divinity in Durham University, has been elected to the Regius Professorship of Divinity from October 1, 1985.

Dr G. D. B. Durrant, MA, PhD, of Magdalene College, university lecturer in Modern Chinese in Oxford University, has been elected to the Regius Professorship of Divinity from October 1, 1985.

Professor M. K. Hopkins, MA, of King's College, Professor of Sociology, Brunel University, has been elected to the Regius Professorship of Divinity from October 1, 1985.

Dr P. A. Merton, of Trinity College, has been appointed Professor of Human Physiology from October 1, 1984.

Dr C. Fuenes, author and diplomatist, has been elected Simon Bolivar Professor of Latin-American Studies for the academic year 1986-87.

Dr M. Ahmed, of Corpus Christi College, in Manchester, has been elected to the Regius Professorship of Divinity from October 1, 1985.

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**Studies from October 1, 1984: Dr N. E. Ravin**  
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**Anglo-Saxon coins for Ashmolean**  
Mr Anthony Gurnea, of Lincoln, the former director of Lincolnshire's museums, left estate valued at £47,206. He left his collection of coins to the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. The collection of Anglo-Saxon coins, which was displayed in the Usher Gallery, in Lincoln is one of the finest in Britain.

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## Latest wills

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## Memorial service

**Mr R. Ellison**  
A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr Randall Ellison was held yesterday in Westminster Abbey. The Dean of Westminster officiated. The Right Rev Cecil Patterson and Rear-Admiral E. F. Guezard read the lessons. The Right Rev Gerald Ellison, brother, gave an address.

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## Appointment

**Judge Leonard Bromley**  
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# OBITUARY THE RIGHT REV STEPHEN NEILL

## Missionary-work in India

The Right Rev Stephen Neill, FBA, who died in Oxford on July 20 at the age of 83 was Bishop of Tinnevely, India from 1939 to 1945, and a prolific writer on theology and church history.

His death removes one of the most striking and gifted figures from the world church scene, the variety of whose gifts at one time seemed certain to ensure him one of the highest offices in the church. The award of honorary doctorates from no fewer than six universities, a Fellowship of the British Academy given in 1969, were a measure of the recognition of his intellectual powers and achievements.

The unceasing stream of his writings, which covered a great range of the theological and ecclesiastical fields, was evidence of an astonishing fecundity. Only some psychological problems which led to a breakdown from time to time prevented him occupying the central role in church life which his remarkable abilities would otherwise have commanded.

Stephen Charles Neill was born on December 31, 1900, the son of the Rev Charles Neill, and was educated at Dean Close School and Trinity College, Cambridge. He became a fellow of the college in 1924, retaining his fellowship for four years but going out to south India as a missionary.

It was there that his superb gifts matured. After six years of evangelistic work he was an obvious candidate for the wardenship of the theological college at Tirumalaiyur, and then for the bishopric of the diocese in which he had first served, Tinnevely.

He was made bishop while still not 39, and served through the years of war until 1945. The influx of many British servicemen into the area meant that not a few came under the influence of the quite dazzling personality of the young bishop.

Beneath the eloquence and dynamism was a mind of singular power and range. That range led him to be truly ecumenical in his sympathies. By 1935 he had been brought into the work of the joint committee which was preparing for church union in south India.

The historian of that union, Bengt Sundkler, says, "He stated the Anglican standpoint with brilliant lucidity and had a capacity to understand other traditions which was of particular value".

That capacity and an unusual gift with words made him the draftsman of many documents. Neill never married.

Many will regret that Neill's breakdowns precluded the offices of leadership for which he was otherwise so well fitted. His literary legacy nonetheless was a considerable stimulus to the Christian cause, and will remain to inspire for not a few years in the future.

Neill had the same ease and power as a speaker as he possessed as an author. His lucidity and force made him in great demand right through a long life.

After that he left to become articulated with the firm of John Gordon and Company, chartered accountants of Leeds, later to become John Gordon, Harrison, Taylor and Company, a firm of which he was for some years head.

Apart from the two Yorkshire woolen textile organizations, he has been chairman of Samuel Salter and Company Ltd, the West of England woolen cloth makers, with which members of his family had for many years been associated.

He was closely concerned with the work of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and had sat on the national council. He inherited the strong individualistic convictions of the Taylors, but he was a considerable supporter of the principle of co-partnership and profit-sharing in industry. He followed his uncle's example of attending and speaking at length at the annual meeting of the worker-shareholders.

He married Queenie, a daughter of G. W. Laxton, another notable Yorkshire cloth manufacturer of the 19th and early 20th century.

**MR E. D. TAYLOR**  
Mr Duncan Taylor, FCA, a member of one of the oldest families associated with the British woolen industry, died on July 19 at the age of 95.

A chartered accountant by profession, he succeeded to the chairmanship of Messrs J. T. and J. Taylor Ltd on the death of his uncle, Theodore Cooke Taylor, in 1952.

He had not only the Taylor acumen for business, but also an intense interest in the family history and tradition which is a part of the story of the British textile trade, and long before he succeeded to the family interest in the Batley profit-sharing concern, he had also been a director, and later chairman of another old established Batley company, Messrs Joseph Newcome, and Sons Ltd.

Edward Duncan Taylor was born on October 9, 1888, a son of Arthur Williams Taylor, and a grandson of Joshua Taylor, who in the middle of the 19th century did much to develop the family mills. He was educated at Batley Grammar School before going on to Mill Hill, but less than two years

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## Orders, Decorations and Campaign Medals: Tuesday, 24 July at 10.30 a.m.

King Street: The trumpet sounded at the last regimental cavalry charge of the British Army at Omdurman and a group of three medals awarded to Sergeant Trumpeter Frederick Knight of the 21st Lancers to be offered this morning are expected to realise between £2,000 and £3,000.

While five officers, 65 men and 119 horses were killed or wounded within two minutes of the charge being sounded, Senior Trumpeter Knight from Maidstone, who enlisted at 13 in 1878, survived and was honourably discharged after 23 years service with the colours in March 1902. Other lots will include a First World War V.C. including a group of four to Warrant Officer J. Clarke, Lancashire Fusiliers (est. £8,000 to £9,000); a D.C.M. to Colour Sergeant F. Foster, Devonshire Regiment (est. £2,200 to £2,500); a rare Constabulary Medal, Ireland, included in a group of four to Sgt. Patrick McDonald, Royal Irish Constabulary (est. £750 to £800) and an outstanding Royal Household group of 11 to W. J. Blane, Principal Gentleman Porter to King Edward VII (est. £900 to £1,000). Entries for next sale close 20 September.

**English Drawings & Watercolours: Tuesday, 24 July at 11 a.m., King Street:** This final watercolour sale of the season includes a number of interesting works by Burne-Jones, the best example being *Mermaid in the Deep* executed at Rottingdean in 1882 (est. £3,000 to £4,000). There is an impressive chalk drawing for a stained glass window from Monifeth Church near Dundee depicting St. John the Baptist (est. £2,000 to £3,000) and a group of studies for the artist's important work *Arthur in Avalon*. These are complemented by a collection of four sketchbooks of figure studies by Evelyn de Morgan, wife of William de Morgan. Myles Birkin Foster is well represented with views of the Salute, Venice (est. £3,000 to £5,000); a Highland burn (est. £1,000 to £1,500) and others. Among a number of decorative English landscape views are two delightful watercolours by Helen Allingham (est. £1,500 to £3,000) and an impressive watercolour by Louise Rayner showing Watergate Street in Chester is expected to realise between £4,000 to £6,000. A small number of architectural drawings will also be offered. Entries for next sale close 24 August.

**Important Jewels: Wednesday, 25 July at 11 a.m., King Street:** Five eye-catching necklaces, all widely differing in terms of price, take pride of place in Wednesday's sale. A graduated diamond collar necklace is expected to make in excess of £80,000 while an antique emerald necklace, equally simple in design, is expected to make £20,000. For aficionados of Art Deco there is a square-cut sapphire and diamond fringe necklace (est. £10,000 to £12,000); a 38-inch jade bead rope necklace (est. £3,000 to £4,000) and an antique peridot and diamond choker length necklace with earrings en suite for which a figure of £7,000 would not seem unreasonable. Less conventional jewellery is represented by an orange sapphire, a carved emerald and some yellow diamonds in an antique setting - all of which should inspire enthusiastic bidding. There is a wide choice of less expensive material. Entries for next sale close 7 September.

**Antique Arms & Armour: Wednesday, 25 July at 11 a.m., King Street:** Of 182 lots to be offered on Wednesday over half are drawn from the collection of the late A.C.C. Parker

of Sevenosks, Kent. Hitherto little known, the collection includes a comprehensive range of swords and shafted weapons from the 16th to the 19th centuries. Both full and half-armours will also be offered together with helmets and detached pieces. A Spanish late-Gothic breast-plate, circa 1500, and a German 'Maximilian' close helmet, circa 1520, for instance, are particularly noteworthy. From other sources there is a Viking sword (est. £800 to £1,000) recently excavated near Bruton in Somerset while at the expensive end of the market there is an exceptional French all-steel percussion target pistol signed *Le Page Maitre . . . Paris* and dated 1849 (est. £20,000 plus).

While *Le Page* was outstanding among French gunmakers the pistol's chief merit lies in its being a rare example of quite remarkable decoration by Antoine Vechte, known at the time as the 'Cellini of the 19th Century'. Entries for next sale close 31 August.

**End of Season Fine Wines: Thursday, 26 July at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m., King Street:** This superb sale covers the whole spectrum of wines currently available at auction from venerable old port, Madeira, claret and cognac to recent vintages of claret, Sauternes and Burgundy for laying down. That great rarity Ch. Petrus 1945 is represented by four lots of three bottles each while other Bordeaux vintages range from 1881 to 1980; and Burgundies by a number of wines from the Domaine de la Romanée Conti among other top class growers such as Rousseau and de Vogüé. The afternoon session contains fine vintage port and no less than 176 lots of top quality claret, Burgundy, Champagne, German wines and vintage port from the reserves of a great connoisseur, the late R. L. O. (Dick) Bridgeman. Closing date for next Fine Wine sale 17 August.



## FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

## Risks for societies in new-found freedom

Government proposals, contained in yesterday's green paper on new building society legislation, are likely to prove as much a headache for small building societies as for the banks, and will certainly precipitate a further reduction in the number of minnows within the industry.

The effect of the proposed legislation will be to divide the industry into those societies which can offer a full range of financial services, and those which cannot. In theory societies with assets of £80m or more will be free to fully exploit the new provisions - in practice it will probably be only the top 10 or at most 20, thereby hastening the day predicted by Mr Brian Phillips of Nationwide when there will be only 10 societies operating, largely indistinguishable from the banks. The majority of societies have been relegated to a second division.

The Building Societies Association played down the effect of the proposals on small societies yesterday, saying that they would simply be precluded from lending unsecured and from owning land - the main concessions to be introduced in the new legislation. But as one building society general manager said: "I would not like to be running a small society today. I do not think they will be too happy with the whole thing."

The only disappointment for the Building Societies Association, whose proposals have largely been accepted by Government, was the reluctance expressed in the green paper to allow the societies to operate in-house estate agency services.

Here the green paper expresses considerable reservation on the possible conflict of interest and asks for further consultation of how safeguards could best be introduced. The BSA responded with the comment that it did not see why building societies should be treated any differently from Lloyd's Bank, which owns one of the country's largest estate agency networks.

It is envisaged throughout that progress in the more risky areas of unsecured lending and property development should be slow. Evolution rather than revolution was how the Treasury described the changes.

But the scale of the new freedom should not be underestimated. The optimum amount which the societies could lend unsecured at today's asset figures works out at about £4,000m. This is not insignificant when set beside the banks' lending total to the personal sector of £9,000m excluding mortgage lending.

The surprise was the firm recommendation that the societies' investors' compensation scheme should be put on a statutory basis, in line with the provisions of the 1979 Banking Act. This would in effect reduce protection from the present level of 90 per cent of investments' with no limit, to a maximum of 75 per cent of deposits up to £10,000.

The green paper suggests that societies would be free to offer a "top up" voluntary scheme bringing compensation up to the present 90 per cent level. But with increased competition between the large and smaller societies, there is little incentive for the largest societies to join such a scheme. The overall effect would probably be to give the top six a big marketing advantage over the small societies, hastening the flurry of mergers which is already taking place.

## Sun Life rises as takeover target

Both Citicorp and Standard Chartered Bank want clearing bank status in Britain and both are interested in building up a retail presence here. But are these the only two aims that the largest bank in the United States and Britain's biggest independent overseas bank have in common?

There is perhaps a third. Citicorp has received clearance from the Securities and Exchange Commission to operate in the British life assurance market and is looking at ways of doing so. Standard Chartered has also looked at this sector as a possible way into the consumer market in Britain for financial services generally.

Sun Life is now being seen as a natural takeover target for both companies. Sun Life is 26 per cent owned by Liberty Life of South Africa, the first company set up by Mr Mark Weinberg, now the doyen of unit linked life assurance in Britain. Liberty Life in turn is controlled by Standard Bank Investment Corporation in South Africa. Liberty by itself does not have the muscle to bid - Sun Life is valued at about £380m on the stock market - but Standard Chartered, which controls Standard Bank, it owns 52.4 per cent of it, does.

In South Africa Standard's links with Liberty Life and the less formal association it has there with UBS, the country's largest building society, are being exploited to bring about an interesting experiment in cross-fertilization of financial services. Standard Chartered believes the same experiment could be mirrored here.

Sun Life has been the star performer. Life companies are notoriously difficult to value, but which ever way it is done, Sun Life cannot emerge with net assets per share of more than £4. So a bidder has to be interested in management expertise and the possibility of using the business base for other things.

## Banks set for a happy 'marriage'

The original logic of the takeover of Trade Development Bank by the American Express International Banking Corporation last year for \$550m (£417m) was the lack of direct competition between them. Whereas the American Express bank, then small, focused its attention on making loans, TDB was more interested in collecting deposits.

TDB also brought as part of its dowry an expertise in bullion trading and skills in virtually risk-free trade finance. Yesterday, they announced they would merge their London operations. Since both banks were heavily represented in London, combining their businesses in Britain has been the main challenge for the new bank over the past 18 months. In Geneva and New York, the other main centres, TDB and AEIB will largely go their own ways.

The question is how far the aims of the merger can be met in the current somewhat hostile international banking climate.

The new bank starts life with two important advantages: exposure to troubled sovereign borrowers is small, a fact much appreciated particularly by the rich individuals it hopes to attract; and, a telling point, the bank has been able to identify a fresh market - the medium-sized company which is, or is about to become a multinational.

Mr Raymond Maggar, the general manager of the London operation, admits selecting companies to which he thinks the bank's services can be sold. The pitch will be the combination under one roof of trade financing, private banking for people who often control the companies targeted, and of correspondent banking with 2,000 outlets worldwide.

Will it work? Nobody could accuse TDB under its founder, Mr Edmond Saffa, of rashness. Amex, however, is embarked on headlong expansion into every area of financial business.

With assets of \$13 billion and capital of \$1 billion, the new bank is certainly a powerful force. As long as Mr Saffa remains president and chief executive, the marriage should be happy.

## Brooke Bond rejects £305m offer from Tate &amp; Lyle

By Michael Prest

Tate & Lyle, the sugar group, yesterday, Brooke Bond shares had risen from 77p to 100p, while Tate's equity lost 20p to 315p. At one point Tate was trading at 305p.

The new share prices mean that Brooke Bond is capitalized at about £312m, distinctly more than Tate's £215m. Tate will need to issue about 44 million new shares to finance the offer, but City analysts felt that the dilution of Tate's earnings should not be serious.

Mr Neil Shaw, the managing director of Tate who is largely credited with the company's rapid recovery in recent years, said: "Brooke Bond will bring a new food producer to Tate which will give us a better base over the next three to four years to build for or five product lines without middlemen."

He hinted strongly that if the bid were successful, Tate would sell some of the Brooke Bond assets which it did not consider to fit in with the concentration on core food businesses. Melli-



Robert Haslam: surprise visit to Brooke Bond

son Denny, a timber company, and the butchers' shops owned by Brooke Bond, trading under the name Baxters, might be candidates for divestment.

City analysts pointed out, however, that whereas Tate & Lyle had decided to concentrate on the food industry, Brooke Bond had taken the opposite line of diversifying into differ-

ent kinds of business. This appears to be on important reason for Brooke Bond's quick and terse reply to the offer.

Another ground for contention will be Brooke Bond's profits. After making £48m pretax last year and £29m in the first half of the year to the end of June, Brooke Bond is expected to turn in more than 70m for 1983-4. Tate & Lyle made £57m last year and this year's result could be broadly similar to Brooke Bond's.

Tate's argument when the formal offer document appears in about a fortnight will be partly based on the quality of Brooke Bond's earnings. World tea prices have been high over the last 12 months and timber has also done well.

Brooke Bond knew nothing of Tate's intention before Mr Shaw and Mr Robert Haslam, Tate's chairman who is also chairman of the British Steel Corporation, visited the company yesterday morning.

## Keith Hunt case opens

The court case to sort out competing claims by investors and creditors of Mr Keith Hunt, the missing commodities fund manager, began yesterday in front of Mr Justice Harman. The hearings are scheduled to last up to six days.

About 2,000 investors are trying to prove their money was held in trust, giving them a superior status to creditors in the share-out of the remaining money. Realized assets stand at about £5.9m and liabilities at £16.6m, of which £4m relates to profits based on dealing activities for which no evidence has been found.

About 200 former investors of Mr Hunt's Exchange Building and Betting Services have been excluded from this week's hearings, because they had private investment agreements and did not invest through one of the limited companies which were liquidated by the Department of Trade and Industry. Their claims to £1.5m, or £3.5m with profits, will have to wait for a personal bankruptcy case to be brought against Mr Hunt. Mr Hunt disappeared in mid-April, 1983, and after an investigation by Warwickshire Police, a warrant for his arrest was issued last month.

## STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 986.9 down 22.9 (High: 1008.3; Low: 985.8)  
FT Index: 555.3 down 20.9  
FT 100: 75.96 down 0.48  
FT All Share: N/A  
Bargains: 16.948  
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 84.45 down 1.06  
New York Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1088.89 down 12.47  
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 9,703.35 down 222.80  
Hong Kong Hang Seng Index: 747.02 down 54.05

## CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE  
Sterling \$1.3175 down 85pts  
Index 78.9 up 0.2  
DM 3.7850 up 0.01  
FF 1.183 up 0.0275  
Yen 25.25 up 1.0  
Dollar Index 137.9 up 1.0  
DM 2.8735 up 0.0175  
NEW YORK LATEST  
Sterling \$2.8760  
Dollar DM 2.8760  
INTERNATIONAL  
ECU 20.591981  
SDR 20.789570

## INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:  
Bank base rates: 12%  
Finance houses base rate 9%  
Discount market loans week fixed 12% - 12%  
3 month interbank 12% - 12%  
Euro-currency rates:  
3 month dollar 12% - 12%  
3 month DM 5% - 5%  
3 month FF 12% - 12%  
US rates:  
Bank prime rate 13.00  
Fed funds 11%  
Treasury long bond 9% - 9%  
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period June 6 to July 3 1984, inclusive: 9.488 per cent.

## GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):  
am \$335.25 am \$335  
close \$335 - 336 (\$254 - 254.75)  
New York (latest): \$336.00  
Kruggerand (per coin): \$345.50 - 347 (\$262 - 263)  
Sovereigns (new): \$78.50 - 79.50 (\$259.50 - 60.25)  
Excludes VAT

## US growth shakes markets

By Graham Searjeant, Financial Editor

Share prices plunged on the London Stock Exchange yesterday, as an extraordinary upward revision of US growth figures sent American money market interest rates climbing, and led to the dollar rising against other currencies all round the world, dimming hopes of any early cut in British interest rates.

The FTSE 100 share index, started at 1,000 at the beginning of the year, fell by 22.9 points to its lowest closing level yet of 986.9, some 14 per cent below its early May peak. The FT 30 share index also dropped 20.9 points, to 755.3, its lowest since December. Long-dated government stock prices dropped by as much as £1.

On the foreign exchanges, sterling dropped back 65 points to \$1.3175. But there was equal pressure on other currencies

moderate to 5 per cent in the remainder of the year. Inflation, on the output measure, actually fell back from 4.4 per cent to 3.2 per cent in the second quarter.

But the figures immediately sent US money market interest rates to the peak of their recent range with Federal Funds at 11 1/2 per cent.

The prospects of higher interest rates caused setbacks in many other financial markets. Gold dropped a further \$6 1/2 to \$335 an ounce. In Tokyo, the Nikkei Dow Jones index fell 222.8 points. In Hong Kong, where markets are also unsettled by fears over an impasse in talks over the colony's future in advance of Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit to Peking, the Hang Seng index fell 54.05 points to 747.02.

Market report, page 15

## Bolivia near default as talks go on

From Bailey Morris Washington

Negotiations between Latin American debtor nations and their creditor banks moved into an important phase this week as Bolivia edged close to a default and Argentina held talks in Washington with the International Monetary Fund.

In talks in Washington and New York, four Latin American nations attempted to ease their repayment burdens by negotiating debt reschedulings or new lines of credit with banking syndicates.

Señor Dante Caputo, Argentina's foreign minister, talked to the managing director of the IMF as pressure mounted on his country to reach agreement on an economic austerity programme before the next repayment deadline in September 300m (\$662m) is due.

At the same time ministers from Venezuela's travelled to New York to open talks with creditor banks on Venezuela's request for a rescheduling of payments on its \$34 billion debt for at least 10 years.

Señor Carlos Guillermo Rangel, Venezuela's chief negotiator, began to negotiate a deal with creditor banks by mid-September. In addition, Venezuela would also request a further moratorium of at least 90 days on its public sector principle payments falling due, he said.

## Nigerian import plan will hit UK firms

By John Lawless

Nigerian importers have less than 40 days to specify what they intend to buy into the country in the 1985 financial year.

This ruling will have a big impact on British companies, which supply between a fifth and a quarter of the country's foreign purchases.

In an attempt to curb wasteful foreign exchange leakages, the military regime in Lagos said: "All bona fide manufacturers in Nigeria who wish to apply for import licences for the 1985 fiscal year can now collect application forms from the Federal Ministry of Commerce and Industries."

Completed forms, it emphasized, must be returned "not later than August 31" and warned companies "not to submit multiple applications as the new forms had been designed to accommodate all

the requirements of a company in one year."

The fact that "only application for import licences for industrial raw materials, machinery and spare parts will be considered" puts an increased emphasis on British firms. They have an estimated £2 billion directly at stake, or about 40 per cent of total foreign investment.

These manufacturers are being asked to judge their needs until the end of the next fiscal year. Expatriate factory managers, who have been starved of essential supplies in the past year, will inevitably fear losing out and are likely to over-estimate their needs.

This will cause a problem of allocation for the Nigerian government, which cannot estimate what its imports are likely to cost, because they will be geared to oil revenues.

## Fewer than 350 PCW members face suspension

The total number of PCW underwriting members of Lloyd's facing suspension is less than the 350 figure stated by Lloyd's chief executive, Mr Ian Davidson, last week.

Last minute filing of audit certificates before last Saturday's solvency deadline reduced the numbers facing suspension, but Lloyd's is not yet putting a figure on the number who have not filed.

Lloyd's Council meets tomorrow to decide what action to take. Under a new by-law promulgated last week names with solvency problems can make written representations to the council.

The total 1,525 PCW names will not know until tomorrow at the earliest whether the £38.17m offer made to them by Minet and Alexander & Alexander Services, which would have helped meet solvency requirements, will go ahead.

The final and revised deadline for acceptances of the offer is 5pm today.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## Glaxo plans £50m boost for factory

Glaxo, Britain's largest pharmaceutical company, is investing £50m in production facilities for cefazolin, its latest antibiotic. The extension to the company's Uxbridge factory in Cumbria will be its largest single British investment.

Cefazolin is now available in Britain, Italy and West Germany. A programme of further international launches is planned and the bulk of the new output will be for overseas use.

Work on the Uxbridge development should be completed by mid-1986. Glaxo shares closed yesterday at 835p, 50p below the year's high.

● ASSOCIATED BRITISH Engineering has reported a pretax loss of £258,000 for the year to March 31, against a profit of £1.1m last time. Turnover dipped slightly from £33.6m to £33.2m. No final dividend will be paid. *Temper, page 15*

● SECURITY CENTRES HOLDINGS, the burglar alarm group, has lifted pretax profits for the year to March 31 to £4.5m from £1.3m. Turnover also increased from £6.5m to £20.6m. A final dividend of 1.4p makes 2.3p for the year, against 1.85p last time. *Temper, page 15*

## Italian banks' foreign debts frozen

From John Earle, Rome

The Italian monetary authorities, anxious over the outlook for the lira, have imposed a freeze on the country's banks borrowing abroad beyond the level of their foreign debts at the end of June.

The Bank of Italy, noting that such debts rose quickly during the first half of this year from \$12.9 billion (£9.78 billion) to \$15 billion, said that short-term capital inflows raised the prospect of difficulties in keeping exchange markets under control.

They also endangered the prospects for keeping a rein on liquidity and credits and of ensuring a gradual reduction in inflation.

The decision, announced at the weekend, was taken against the background of a worsening balance of payments which for the first five months of this year showed a deficit of 3,894 billion lire (£1.67 billion).

The authorities are also worried by the stimulus to a further outflow into foreign currencies which will be provided if measures go through in the US and West Germany to offer bearer securities in dollars and Deutschmarks.

The move reverses a trend by the Bank of Italy to relax gradually the restrictions under which banks operate. Only last week it announced a small reduction in the percentage of deposit increases which must be put into approved bonds. At the same time banks - including foreign banks - were given greater freedom to open branches

in the European Commission while it investigated the impact of the British state aid on the remainder of the EEC depressed machine tool industry.

In particular, the Commission, faced with increasingly vociferous complaints about the Japanese machine tool onslaught in France, Belgium and West Germany, wanted to ensure that the new factory would involve genuine technology transfer and would not be a simple assembly operation.

Yesterday, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, and Yamazaki's executives in Britain empha-

sized that the Worcester factory's products would be British, involving an initial 60 per cent of local content, and would not be included in the Japanese voluntary restraint of machine tool exports to Britain.

The government assistance has been provided under the terms of the Flexible Manufacturing Systems (FMS) scheme and Mr Lamont said that a condition was that the Worcester factory "should be widely accessible to industry for demonstration purposes."

The object of that was to spread awareness more widely of what new manufacturing technologies can achieve and

This advertisement is issued in compliance with the requirements of the Council of The Stock Exchange. It does not constitute an invitation to the public to subscribe for or purchase any shares.

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Bowater Incorporated (the "Company") and its subsidiaries, based in the U.S.A., is primarily a major integrated producer of newsprint, coated publication paper and kraft market pulp. It is currently the largest producer of newsprint in the United States and the third largest producer in North America.

For the year ended 31st December, 1983 the Company had revenues of \$771.7 million and net income of \$38.0 million. Shareholders funds at 31st December, 1983 were \$334.5 million.

Revenues for the first six months of 1984 were \$467.5 million compared to \$361.3 million for the first six months of 1983. Net income for the first six months of 1984 was \$24.7 million (\$5.95 per share), an increase of 57% over net income of \$15.8 million (\$3.63 per share) for the same period of 1983.

The Council of The Stock Exchange has admitted to the Official List all the 30,255,357 Shares of Common Stock of the Company issued and reserved for issue.

Particulars relating to the Company are available in the Extel Statistical Service and copies of such particulars may be obtained during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted) up to and including 15th August, 1984 from:

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London EC2R 7BE

24th July, 1984



[REDACTED]



*Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts  
are available from the Secretary, Robert Fleming Services Limited, P & O Building, 2nd Floor,  
122 Leadenhall Street, London EC3V 4OR.*



## Tendering on key

A computer-based business information service, World Tenders Daily, has been launched to provide details of the public sector tenders for goods and services announced daily by the member states of the EEC and other nations assisted by the European Development Fund. Around a quarter of these contracts come from authorities in the UK. The service, which uses Prestel, will have information on each day's new announcements by mid-morning. The cost is £299 plus British Telecom's standard Prestel charges.

An electronic newspaper, INS Electronic News, is being produced in Toronto by the company that operates the Canquest system, which provides corporate information through 3,000 terminals in the UK, Canada, the United States and Switzerland.

It is claimed to be the first electronic newspaper in North America by Connie Ballie, publisher of the News and president of the company that launched it, Investors News Service of Toronto.

The newspaper will contain a mix of economic and financial news, sports, editorial comment, political coverage and film reviews.

Using their homes as security, five people raised £85,000 two years ago to buy out their parent company. Now the company, Advance Business Technology,

### COMPUTER BRIEFING



"We nearly sold this system to the Russians - but it was too user friendly."

has just announced a £2m turnover for the year 1983-4, and the managing director, Ian Andrews, predicts a £4m turnover by 1986.

A complete system for use by estate agents enables them to build up a comprehensive data base, to be used both for sales and management purposes, and with the forthcoming relaxation of the laws governing conveyancing the company is working on an integrated conveyancing package.

The Australian Meat and Livestock Corporation is to assess proposals from 12 companies for the development and production of a prototype electronic ear-tag for livestock. Proposals for the production and commercial sale of the device which will make stock management easier are expected from the companies shortly.

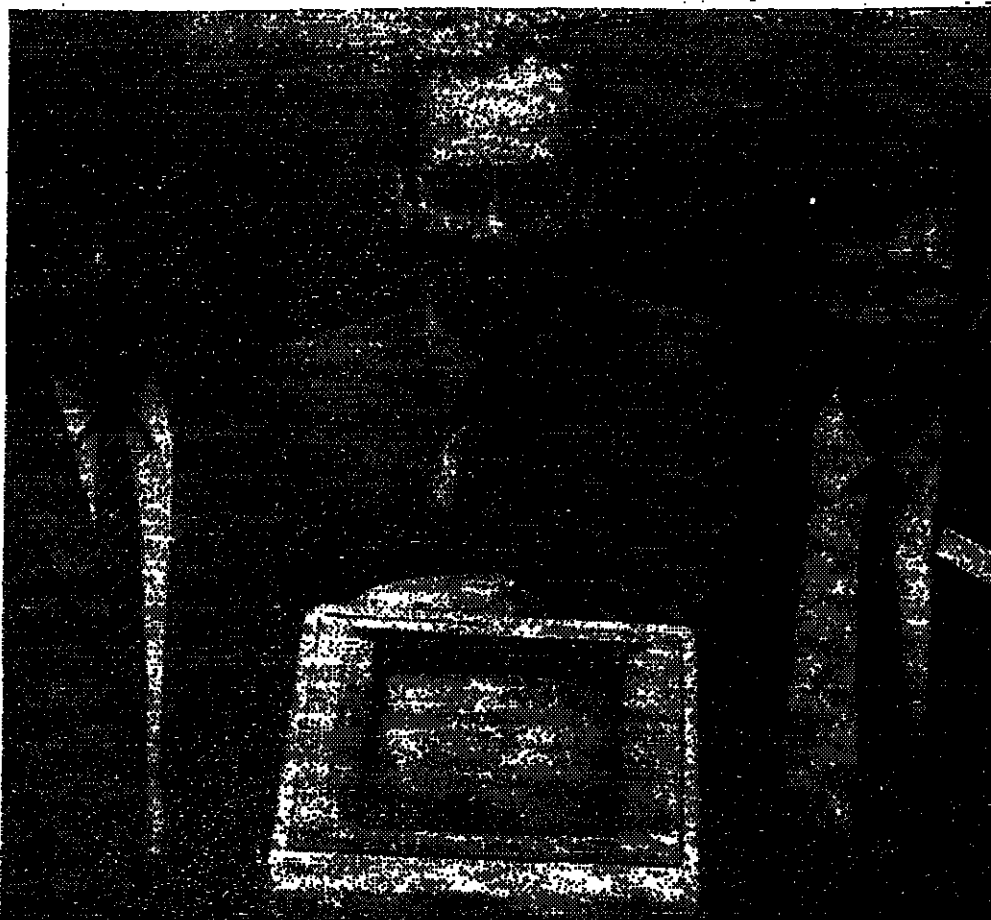
Animals carrying the ear-tag can be weighed and their weights recorded automatically. An animal bearing an electronic tag will be given a number which can be read remotely by machine, allowing individual animals to be identified within a herd or flock. The identification will record information such as an animal's yield of milk, live weight, date of calving, sex of calf, ease of calving and date of mating.

Contributors: Geoffrey Ellis, Matthew May, Mark Stone.

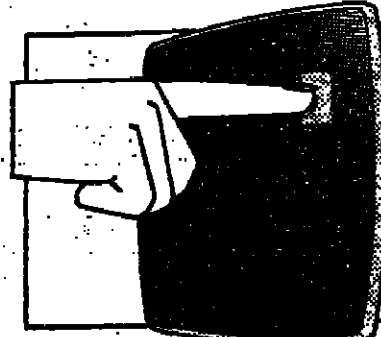
### UK events

Advanced Technology, St George's Hall, Liverpool, August 9-13  
Acom User Exhibition, Olympia, London August 18-19  
Electron & BBC Micro User Show, UMIST, Manchester, August 31  
Info North '84, Bella Vue, Manchester, September 18-20  
Computers in Action, Anderson Centre, Glasgow, October 30  
November 1

Compiled by Personal Computer News



Prizewinners (left to right) - Guy Sweeten, Stephen Whittle, Antony Anderson.



### THE TIMES BUSINESS ENTERPRISE COMPUTER COMPETITION

## The winning trio

The three winners of The Times Business Enterprise Computer Competition received their prizes last week in a presentation made at Hewlett Packard's London office.

Steven Whittle, a stowage coordinator for a shipping company won the first prize of an HP 150, £400 of software and a Thinkjet printer for a project that used a micro to work out the optimum loading and stress parameters for cargo ships.

Mr Whittle has already been contacted by one company in a similar field interested in discussing the commercial

possibilities of his competition entry. The plan was aimed at a small fleet of large modern container ships and covered both trying to reduce the costs of loading such ships and providing information to assist in keeping the fleet safe and seaworthy.

The prizes were presented by Adrian Tomone, the head of Hewlett Packard's personal computer group, who complimented the prizewinners on the quality of their entries. The second prize went to Dr Antony Anderson, a professional electrical engineer from Newcastle-upon-Tyne with a project aimed at helping non-programmers to construct and use cost estimating models of company products as a tool to improve profitability.

The third prizewinner was Guy Sweeten, the managing director of a product design company in Peterborough, who used his previous experience with the motor trade to develop a plan to use micros in garages in an attempt to reduce the prices of car repairs and servicing.

After distributing the prizes Mr Tomone also announced that the two schoolchildren given special commendations by the judges would be offered a days tour of Hewlett Packard's Bristol factory.

One special commendation went to Julia Mardell, who is aged 10 and comes from Betchworth in Surrey, for her project to use a micro as a stock control system and cash register in her mother's toy shop. In addition there would be a list of wholesalers providing boxes for payment, order and credit details.

The other commendation went to Merlin Hyman, a London schoolboy, for a plan to use micros as sophisticated selling aid connecting it to slides, video discs and in the future laser and holographic displays to provide point of sale information.

### Computer Appointments

## Senior DP Consultant

### Berkshire

£20K+car

Our client is one of the foremost computer systems companies in the United Kingdom and has established a solid reputation for designing and implementing advanced systems and for providing strategic consultancy.

They now require two more senior Consultants to join the Consultancy Group, to perform DP strategic

studies and marketing support. One consultant will be required to have an understanding of financial control and accounting systems.

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A new force in Networking Computer Systems, operating the largest commercially available network in the U.K., has established an enviable track record in providing online data processing solutions to business challenges.

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If you can show a successful career to date you should be interested in this demanding but well rewarded role. ON TARGET EARNINGS WILL GIVE YOU A SALARY OF 25K PLUS. A company car and other benefits will form part of this attractive package.

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Contact Andy Breckon for an informal interview on 0623-87979 (Business) or 0984-23039 (Home) or Brian Hume on 0623-87979 (Business) or 0823-51473 (Home).

**datec**  
Computer Systems & Services



London School of Economics  
COMPUTER SUPPORT OFFICER

The International Centre for Economics and Related Disciplines at the School wishes to appoint a Computer Support Officer to assist in its research and administrative activities by organising the provision of local computing facilities. The Centre has several types of micro-computer, running a variety of word-processing, software, programming languages, it produces software for use by other researchers. The Computer Support Officer must be able to work independently and to co-operate with a variety of users.

The post would be suitable for a graduate in computer science or someone with other appropriate experience. It will be on the grade of Operations Supervisor (OAS) and salary will be in the range £8,700 - £12,800 a year including London Allowance (scale currently under review). Application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Office, I.C.E.R.D., Houghton Hall, 100-104, 47/69 to be returned by 20 August 1984.

## INTERNATIONAL COMPANY SEEKS UK MANAGER FOR MICRO COMPUTER DIVISION

We are an International Service Company now specialising in the distribution of business personal computers, related software and the ongoing training of personnel. This is an extremely important expansion for the group and enables us to offer a total business solution to existing and future clients. Our product mix and unique marketing strategies provide a significant advantage in the micro computer industry.

We are seeking a dynamic marketing orientated senior manager to drive this new venture. The individual selected will have significant computer industry experience as well as being a profit directed business developer. Personal qualities should include high energy, discipline and excellent people-handling skills. We offer a top compensation package, plus a company car, private medical coverage etc. Interviews will be held in London between July 30 and August 2. Please send your CV to:

**DRAKE**  
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01-437 6900

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We need a person who has sound experience in writing software communications packages (e.g. emulators) and who is used to such languages as PASCAL, C, or ALGOL 60. Ability to contribute to software/hardware technical strategy is important. Initial training may be carried out in Florida. Occasional visits to America and Europe will be necessary.

Benefits include salary to £18,000, non contributory pension scheme, and free BUPA for employee and family. A stock option scheme is possible for an outstanding candidate.

**PDL** Applications are welcome from men and women who can write in confidence to David May, Peterson Davidson Ltd., Elliott House, 28A Devonshire Street, London W1N 1RF. Tel: (01) 466 8991.

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## D.P. Controller

Ladbroke Racing is the largest trading Division of the Ladbroke Group and is the foremost retail betting organisation in the United Kingdom.

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We need a graduate self starter, preferably one with IBM experience, certainly with senior responsibility for data centre operations on mainframes as well as a good knowledge of POS and micro systems. You will need the confidence to pursue your recommendations at Board level and the leadership qualities to direct a young and highly creative team of 40 people.

Remuneration will be negotiable and will include the fringe benefits associated with this senior position to include: company car, WPA, contributory pension and share options.

Suitably qualified candidates aged 30-45 should respond describing how they fulfil the requirements, enclosing a CV to: Nick Jolly, Personnel Controller, Ladbroke Racing Ltd., Hanover House, Lyon Road, Harrow, Middlesex.

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## COMPUTING

DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERS	£neg	SOFTWARE ENGINEERS	£neg
SCOTLAND Ref: 1641		BERKS Ref: 1687	
Team members at all levels for new product design/experimental equipment. Honours graduates with at least two year's experience.		Micro-electronic systems company specialising in design/manufacture of integrated circuits seeks engineers with experience in LS/VLSI/TTL.	
SYSTEMS PROGRAMMERS	£16-20K	PROGRAMMERS	£neg
BUCKS/SURREY/HERTS Ref: 1629		SURREY Ref: 1676	
Several vacancies for experienced systems staff with MVS/VSE/IMS/DOS/VII/Assembler etc. Benefits include car, BUPA. Urgent requirements.		Ideal candidate should have 2 years PL/1 experience preferably under MVS JES2 VII, systems analysis training provided after 18 months.	
SOFTWARE DESIGNER/PROGRAMMER	£neg	SYSTEMS ENGINEERS	£10-12K
NORTH STAFFS Ref: 1705		BUCKS Ref: 1686	
Degree level in Computer Science or equivalent. 2 years DEC experience in real-time/scientific environment with 6 months COBOL.		Engineers urgently required with 2-3 years in design/development in telecommunications/defence/air traffic control. Degree electronics or computing.	

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## COMPUTING - HOLLAND

PROJECT LEADERS/CONSULTANTS	£neg	INSTRUCTIONAL DESIGNERS AND CONSULTANTS	£neg
Ref: 1707		Ref: 1708	
USER INTERFACE CONSULTANTS AND TEAM LEADERS required for teams developing TRAINING MATERIAL AND DOCUMENTATION for new computer products range.		To DESIGN, WRITE and ADVISE on SELF STUDY and COMPUTER AIDED LEARNING material for MICRO COMPUTERS.	
MICRO PROGRAMMERS	£neg	SNR ANALYST/PROGRAMMERS	£neg
Ref: 1709		Ref: 1710	
To join team preparing COMPUTER AIDED LEARNING material for end users.		To develop OFFICE AUTOMATION, NETWORKING, COMMUNICATION and COMMERCIAL SYSTEMS. Knowledge of SPL, and/or 'C' running under UNIX essential.	
COMMUNICATIONS SPECIALISTS	£neg	JOURNALISTIC AUTHORS	£neg
Ref: 1711		Ref: 1712	
To work for a LEADING MANUFACTURER of BUSINESS COMPUTERS/PRODUCTS. Knowledge of SNA, HDLC, 3270 or X25 essential.		With experience of MICRO COMPUTING or WORD PROCESSING. DC an advantage. HARDWARE AUTHORS also required.	

**INDUSTRIAL ARTISTS RECRUITMENT**  
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Office hours (0462) 57141  
or at home on (0462) 79701  
between 9.00am and 5.00pm to  
Susan Stone and other personnel  
and conduct enquiries.  
INDUSTRIAL ARTISTS LTD.  
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## Privacy, French style

By Donker de Marillac

Paris What does the French computer privacy legislation have in common with the motorway that encircles central Paris? The answer is that for all their faults they both exist and generally they both work. These are advantages that neither the British computer user nor the London driver yet enjoy. They are, however, close to doing so and it is interesting to see how the privacy legislation launched almost eight years ago in France has operated.

There is a watchdog committee, the CNIL - Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés. It has 17 members who include government and judicial counsellors from the court of first appeal and the treasury, prefects and politicians, technical experts, industrial executives and union representatives.

In fact there have been several robust interventions that surprised the French who had expected the CNIL to be officialdom's lapdog. Its targets have included the Gendarmes Nationale, whose files on individual's police records were kept in each brigade territory until the subject was more than 80 years old. The CNIL declared the Gendarmes in "a situation contrary to the spirit of the law" which ruled against dispersing police records, and also the Amnesty Act which demands the erasure of relevant convictions from the person's record.

The commission also had the Health Ministry modify its project Gamini, part of which had been aimed at pre-selecting individual children at risk in the future. Gamini is now much more a generalized statistical tool.

Social Security officials in France are elected, and an electors list drawn up from National Insurance contributors was scrapped at the CNIL's behest after the elections. Other database wins for the committee included a limitation on the use of the Social Security number by other government departments; the revealing of the bases for the evaluation of wealth tax and suppression of demands for racial or religious information for the national census.

French citizens have begun to exercise the right to access personal details kept on non-nomative files.

## Saving millions at the Olympics



Using electronics at the Olympic Games

By Frank Brown

According to a reliable source in California, there has been widespread overbooking for the Olympic Games. The Los Angeles Olympic Organising committee is aware of it and knows it will go on every day throughout the Olympiad.

There's no cause for alarm, however, because the overbooking has nothing to do with ticket sales. It is data communications jargon for an ingenious method of increasing the number of computer terminals that can use a given transmission line, and thus reduce the number of lines required in a data communications network.

The technique is so effective that in the case of the network in use at the games, it has increased the number of terminals using a given line by at least four to one, and has saved the organising committee an estimated \$9m in engineering, installation and data line charges.

To save money the Los Angeles Olympic committee decided to use the city's existing sports facilities, and link them together with a computerised message-switching system that creates one giant sporting complex.

One of the largest networks of

its kind ever built around a major city, it covers 4,500 square miles and links some 1700 computer terminals in 28 sports sites, and numerous logistic and administrative locations, to a large computer and communications centre in the city.

For example, the 8,000 journalists covering the games can use them to obtain up-to-date results, plus background information on the 14,000 athletes, taking part, and on the records for the various events in which the athletes are competing.

Athletes can use them to check meeting times and places, organise transport, order meals, and book practice facilities.

The network utilises a web of more than a thousand miles of fibre-optic transmission lines which transfer data to and from the centre at 90 million bits more than one and a half million words a second.

The centre itself has 12 supercomputers controlling a database of more than a thousand million characters capacity, plus two further machines controlling the network's 2,000 data channels.

Overbooking is achieved by programmable devices called

injection network concentrators.

## World-wide explosion of school micros

It is a truism that must get their act together and ensure that education keeps in line with the needs of the information technology society. That was the message to emerge from an international conference held at the Paris headquarters of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Nearly 200 education officials from government and experts from industry converged two weeks ago at the OECD to discuss the problems and the nuances of "Education and New Information Technologies".

The brief was to discuss the policy trends in OECD countries with regard to the education of children in IT and how best to use the technology to assist in that goal. Software, research and development were some of the principal areas of discussion. The OECD is of paramount importance in the new learning process. Papers were presented to the delegates which emphasized the progress being made in Europe, particularly Britain and France, the United States, Canada and Japan.

Bette Stephenson, minister of education, minister of colleges and universities from Ontario in Canada in his opening remarks was emphatic about the importance of the subject. "None of us would believe that our economies and societies are in a process of transformation catalyzed by the ever more extensive and

intensive use of the new microelectronic technologies.

"Any such general transformation must, of course, create new demands and new challenges for education and training. Because the children now entering school will graduate from university in the twenty-first century, we must take a long-term view of the changes which are occurring to prepare our children for the kind of world they are likely to encounter.

"It seems very likely that general computer literacy which is increasingly needed, will not be best achieved, for most students, by specific courses about computers but rather by ensuring that students of all ages use computers, in a natural way, as personal learning tools."

Canada has been quite responsive to the technology, Mr David King, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of Education, outlined the progress being made by the Canadians. Secondary schools have been the most active users of computers, claimed Mr King. The emphasis is on computer science, computer literacy, business applications and the use of specialized databases, such as those designed to assist in career guidance.

All high schools in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island now have access to a career guidance system called CHOICES either by linking through a mainframe computer or a microcomputer. In Ontario a similar system, originally designed for a computer database, is now running on Telidon, the Canadian videotext system, which is available throughout the province.

In Quebec more than 18,000 students in the last two grades of secondary school have access to a program called "Introduction à la science de l'informatique".

Mr King recalled the Ontario government's decision to support the development of a microcomputer for education. He said: "The intent of this project is to provide high technology industry stimulation and to develop a computer specifically designed for the needs of educators and students. Ontario has ordered 10 million dollars' worth of ICONS (the schools' micro) and will make special subsidies available to assist school boards in acquiring this or other computer systems."

### THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

Britain's Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, in a teleconferencing link to Paris, outlined the UK success in introducing microcomputers into schools. He said: "Over the last three years or so an encouraging and exciting start has been made. Microcomputers are now commonplace in secondary schools, and before long each primary school, too, will be equipped. The challenge now is to achieve the widespread application of computers as a support for teaching and learning across the curriculum."

There is little doubt that the successful penetration of British schools has acted as a catalyst for sales outside the classroom. There are nearly 2.5 million micros in British homes.

Free-enterprise and high technology have been very responsive. Mr Donald Senese from the US Department of Education was optimistic about his country's progress in education and information technology.

He said in his presentation to OECD: "American schools acquired about 200,000 small personal computers in 1983 at a cost in excess of \$200m, and spent between \$60m and \$90m on the purchase of educational software. I expect to see an increase in those figures in 1984. Other expenditures are required for teacher training and physical modifications to classrooms. Exact knowledge of what is needed to meet local objectives is known only at the local level, and most of the necessary funds will have to come from state and local sources. But to assist the schools in this and other improvement activities, the President has proposed to the US Congress an increase of \$250m for fiscal 1986, up from \$400m in fiscal 1985. In funds that the states can redistribute to the schools, and which allows the schools to come up to speed on a new programme like computers in the classroom far faster than would otherwise be possible."

Other programmes outlined in the OECD exchanges were:

• France: more than 2,000m francs

have been allocated over a five-year period (1980-85), to equip schools with nationally produced hardware. The target is eight microcomputers and a printer in each of the schools selected from specific geographic areas; FF14m, for teacher training and educational software over a two year period.

• Japan: all vocational schools fully equipped with an average of six computers per school. Secondary schools to follow suit, though no plan for primary schools.

• Austria: at a cost of Sch150m most vocational schools have between one and 12 microcomputers per school. About 40 per cent of secondary schools are to be equipped by 1985 at Sch5-6m a year.

Increased expenditure this year runs to Sch20m a year for all schools catering to pupils up to the age of 12 years.

• Finland: will invest Mk13-14m a year (of which more than 11 million will be state aid) to have a high concentration in vocational schools by 1988. Secondary schools will follow, but at a slower pace.

• Luxembourg: plans to equip its secondary schools by 1986 at a cost of LF60 million.

• New Zealand: concentrating resources to equip at least 80 per cent of the secondary schools.

• Australia: a number of states giving support for the initial acquisition of equipment in schools and also funding for subsequent support.

## A rap for Apricot

By Matthew May

Advertisements for the widely sold Apricot microcomputer, manufactured by ACT, are the latest area of the computer industry to draw censure from the Advertising Standards Authority.

The ASA upheld complaints from the public on two specific points. Firstly that nowhere in the advertising copy was it made clear that the price mentioned in the slogan "£10.4th from £1495" did not include VAT, and secondly that claims to IBM compatibility were misleading as the Apricot uses a different disc system and any IBM software would have to be modified before it could be used on an Apricot.

ACT join an increasing line of companies in the personal computer field to be censured by the ASA or the Office of Fair Trading.

Last month the Office of Fair Trading asked for assurances from Sinclair that it would not repeat the situation of advertisements between 1980 and 1982 which promised deliveries of the Spectrum and ZX81 within 28 days set consistently took 3 to 4 months to deliver.

# Compaq. The take-away that took over America.

Here's living proof that you can take it with you when you go.

And she's taking with her a new computer that's not only more compact than IBM's but offers true compatibility with IBM® software.

This personal computer called Compaq® weighs in at only 28lb. So it can be carried around easily and operating within seconds. Compaq® can then be used as a fully-fledged desk-top business aid or moved swiftly to another venue.

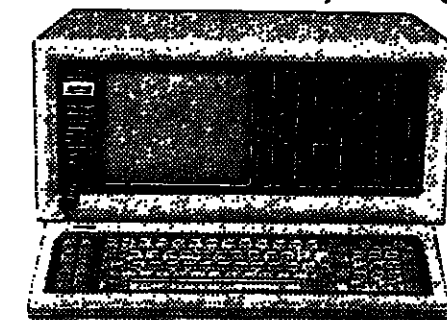
This simple concept was the brainchild of three American computer experts in 1982.

Within a year Compaq® was the biggest success in the history of American business.

Within a year Compaq® was the number two to IBM® in the 16-bit micro computer market. And number one choice for many of the top companies in the Fortune 1,000.

Because Compaq® delivers 256K byte RAM all within a tough outer casing that even repels bullets. So it's going to be around a long time. Ask 100,000 Americans what they found so right about Compaq®. Or write for details of your nearest authorised dealer to N. Jacobs.

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A five-day residential course for those who are responsible for training staff, customers or dealers in computer skills.

Approved by MSC, who pay employers a £100 grant for each person attending the course.

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Details from Hitech Training,  
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# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	Year made or year
1	INDUSTRIALS A-D	
2	Diploma	
3	Chubb & Sons	
4	Advanced Services	
5	Costal	
6	Bodycote	
7	Dela	
8	BBA	
9	Aeronaut	
10	Booker McConnell	
11	Devolved Stamping	
12	MOTORS AND AIRCRAFT	
13	Caffins	
14	Lookers	
15	Hurst (Charles)	
16	AE	
17	Healey	
18	Perry (H)	
19	Harwell	
20	Kwik-Fit	
21	Kennamotor	
22	Ford Motor	
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39	Hutton (Anna)	
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41	Kwik-Save	
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43	Morrison (W)	
44	Mathewson (Bernard)	

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Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in today's Newspaper

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total

## BRITISH FUNDS

1984 High Low Stock Price Chgs % P/E

1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	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## Ballesteros back on course as he closes gap on Watson

By Mitchell Platt

More than 20 years ago Carmen Ballesteros peered from the family's farmhouse home and wondered how his son could get so much pleasure hitting stones with a piece of metal bent into the shape of a golf club.

On Sunday she found out as her son, charged with passion and with a pounding heart, won the 113th Open Championship at St Andrews.

Mrs Ballesteros had not been at Royal Lytham in 1979 when Seve Ballesteros won his first Open Championship and the 18th green was beset by his brothers who huddled together, spilling tears onto the historic turf. This time it was her turn to experience the emotion, and shed the tears of joy.

For a moment Mrs Ballesteros' mind filled with those memories of her son learning the difficult art of the game with the most rudimentary equipment.

It was also the moment for Seve, to take stock of his career. From his formative years, when golf balls were too valuable for his elder brothers to provide him with a supply, the youngest Ballesteros was compelled to do his own thing.

That initial element of competitive desire was bred simply because he wanted to prove to his brothers that he was worthy of some of the more conventional ammunition which they used on the nearby Pedra course.

Once he was assured of that, he was no stopping Ballesteros as he began the search for fame and fortune.

Even as a youngster on the tour he charmed his brother, Manuel, who had allowed a winning opportunity to escape, with a fury that surprised the onlookers.

When his earliest successes were met with a muted response, there was anger that his achievements were being ignored.

It was only by continuing to win that he was finally able to convince the family class as well as the nobility that golf deserved a place in Spanish sporting consciousness, alongside bull fighting and football.

In fighting that battle he

found himself being blown off course by the American professionals who regarded him as a curiosity, but he would only be considered the best in the world if he played in their country on a full time basis.

He succumbed to that mistaken belief and, for the first time in his career lost the inspiration on which his game depends. From the moment he committed himself to the US tour he lost sight of the fact that he accomplished his greatest successes by being a free spirit.

So after a year of turmoil he made the decision to concentrate his efforts in Europe and has now won the greatest of all prizes in only his second week back.

He can be heartened further by his victory at the home of golf with the knowledge that he topped the finest golfer in the world, Tom Watson, who will have to wait another 12 months to try to equal Harry Vardon's record of six Open victories.

By that time a rejuvenated Ballesteros might have increased his haul of four major championships - he has also won two US Masters, Watson has eight (five British Opens, two US Masters, one US Open).

With seven years in hand - Ballesteros is 27, Watson 34 - the Spaniard is poised to catch Jack Nicklaus who has won 17 professional major championships.

After a fourth successive Open in which he has not been one of the main challengers it might no longer be premature to believe that Nicklaus will have to be satisfied with his current collection.

At the same time the burden on a British player breaking through has become even greater, with Nick Faldo's share of sixth place the best on this occasion.

More might be expected at Royal St George's in 12 months time since Faldo won the PGA Championship on the Kent course in 1980. But it cannot be overlooked that the last man to win there was Ballesteros in the PGA Championship of last year.

## Same-day play off plan

By John Hennessey

The spectre of a Monday play-off for the Open Championship, which was removed by Seve Ballesteros's swashbuckling finish, may be banished to Mumbo. Two brilliant rounds were raised yesterday in favour of ending such a prospecting issue before the crowd gathered on the Sunday evening.

They belonged to Michael Bonallack, secretary of the Royal and Ancient, and Gordon Jeffery, chairman of the championship committee, who expressed a preference for an immediate play-off over four or five holes in the event of a tie, followed by sudden death if necessary. The only other tournament to hold such a play-off was the 18-hole play-off in the US Open, where Fuzzy Zoeller beat Greg

Norman last month amid a feeling of anti-climax.

Bonallack announced that this year's Open was a turnover of £1.5m made a profit of £100,000, which will be distributed among the grassroots of the game. It was changed at the last minute to the Open course in St Andrews, in six or seven years, there would be a need to have more stands for the public. The alternative of creating stands was unacceptable because it would change the character of the course by restricting the gate would encourage black-market activity.

Bonallack forecast that next year's attendance at Royal St George's would fall well short of the 187,723 at St Andrews, a course with more international appeal than any other.

## BOXING

## Graham may find it hard to catch up with Hagler

By Srikanth Sen, Boxing Correspondent

What gave Brandon Ingle the latest satisfaction was not that his name made a winning middleweight bout in five rounds at Sheffield on Friday, but that he won in the fastest round permitted under the rules.

Everyone thought that Ingle had put up a 24th round fight when he could emulate that other middleweight, Sebastian Coe and it was not until the final bell that Ingle Lindell Holmes, of

"Can you see Hagler catching Ingle?" Ingle said rubbing his hands in anticipation of a big fight. He seemed to believe that Graham could even give the world champion the slip in a telephone box.

It seems, however, that it is Ingle who may have a hard time catching Hagler. According to Holmes and his manager, Billy Gutz, no one in the United States would pay good money to see Graham running from Hagler.

It will be interesting to see whether Graham's next opponent, Curtis Perrier, once a top-rated and world class boxer, can tag him. "I know he is rough and tough but we are dodging nobody," Ingle said. We are dodging nobody or Sibson, but that fight will happen some time in March, so we might as well take Perrier in September.

It will be interesting to see whether Graham's next opponent, Curtis Perrier, once a top-rated and world class boxer, can tag him. "I know he is rough and tough but we are dodging nobody," Ingle said. We are dodging nobody or Sibson, but that fight will happen some time in March, so we might as well take Perrier in September.

## BOBSLEIGH

## Russian sledges banned by governing body

By Chris Moore

Revolutionary bobsleigh in the Russian and East German made a virtual clean sweep of the Olympic Games and the world championship medals last week to be outwitted by the governing body, from the Federation of International Bobsleigh and Luge, at their recent congress in Calgary.

East Europeans will be permitted to continue using their sledges, with their suspensions and tyres, in this winter's international programme which includes the world championship.

It is inevitable that the FIAT will make a virtual clean sweep of the Olympic Games and the world championship medals last week to be outwitted by the governing body, from the Federation of International Bobsleigh and Luge, at their recent congress in Calgary.

In future, the East Germans will have to revert to a more conventional suspension system, and the FIAT will effectively standardise the exact dimensions of all sledges.

It is doubtful, however, whether the Russians would, in any case, have considered using their new sledges in the world championships at Cervinia in January. They were designed for the smoother artificial ice tracks, whereas Cervinia is one of only four natural tracks in the world. The Russians learnt a painful lesson there last winter when they pulled out of the World Cup after some spectacular crashes in practice.

Following the retirement of Major Jonathan Woodall, the Cardiff based Allied Steel and Wire Company have transferred their sponsorship to London's Nick Phillips for next season. This will mean the British challenge in the Velites Cup, World Cup, European championship and World championship with a new four-man bobsled provided by Allied Steel, who will also supply a full back-up service.

## Marshall misses the fourth Test

Malcolm Marshall, the West Indian fast bowler, has been ruled out of the fourth Test match, starting at Old Trafford on Thursday.

Marshall broke a thumb while fielding on the first morning of the third Test at Headingley but still batted one-handed and took 7-53 in the England second innings with his hand encased in plaster. When the plaster was removed at Derbyshire Royal Infirmary yesterday it was found that the injury had not yet healed and Marshall is likely to be out of action for another 12 days.

His replacement will be either the 21-year-old Jamaican pacer, Courtney Walsh, or the more experienced Winston Davis, who joined the party from Glamorgan just before the match at Headingley as deputy for Milton Small, who has returned home because of injury.

Bob Willis will decide this afternoon whether he is fit to play at Old Trafford. Willis, aged 35, left Lord's on Saturday complaining of feeling unwell immediately after playing for Warwickshire against Lancashire in the Benson and Hedges Cup final.

He has already seen the specialist who diagnosed his illness as he had been sent home early from Pakistan last winter, and has another day with him today when a decision will be made. Willis, a veteran of 90 Tests and with 325 wickets to his name, did not feel well before the final and his condition worsened during the match. If he pulls out, Norman Cowans, the Middlesex bowler, is likely to be called in.

## Davis does himself some good

By Peter Ball

DERBY: West Indians beat Derbyshire by 10 runs and 169 runs.

At the last Derbyshire regained a modicum of dignity yesterday. Coming together at 117 for seven, after their previous had been again folded up against Winston Davis, Miller and Newman showed resolution previously lacking to take their side to the comparative respectability of 201, Miller finishing undefeated with a determined 74.

Derbyshire's earlier batsmen could take little solace from the recovery however, as, for the second time in the match, they had been miserably dismissed. Davis took five for 32 in his nine-over spell in the morning, to finish with match figures of 10 for 71 in only his second game since he joined the touring party as a replacement for Milton Small two weeks ago.

With the news that Marshall will not be fit for Thursday's Test at Old Trafford, Davis lost little opportunity in stating his claim as a replacement. On a wicket even more than it had been the previous day, he again bowled with admirable fire and accuracy, but it is sincerely to be hoped that he will not find England's batsmen quite such willing accomplices as Derbyshire's proved.

The rot set in early for a second time as Barnes prodded a short ball to short leg the opening over bowled by Davis, Morris was beaten for pace in his second, and although both Fowler and Finney were reprieved in their first overs by a no ball and a dropped catch, neither stayed to benefit.

Moir was not reprieved, collecting a first ball to become Derby's first consecutive victim. With Hampshire, a victim of the previous day when the bowler hit him on the elbow, not batting, Derbyshire's commercial manager was to be heard worrying whether the sponsors would have any cricket to retain their match franchise.

Yesterday however Davis was not asked to bowl another marathon stint and with his departure things eased. Miller and Newman were the beneficiaries, but it still took the unusual requirement of Richards and Harper spilling slip catches they would usually hold in their sleep to take the game into the afternoon.

WEST MIDDLESEX: First innings 408 (G. G. Greenidge 118, D. L. Haynes 89, A. L. Lorge 66, P. D. Jones 44, S. J. V. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 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You'll be working with pleasant friendly people at the management level of a major company. You'll need shorthand & typing plus WP experience are a must. Current CVs are a must. No shyness please!

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## Tempting Times

### WORD PROCESSING SECRETARIES WITH A TOUCH OF MAGIC

Use the new technology and temp at the level you deserve. At £5.50 p.h. (the equivalent of £10,000 p.a.) you can join our new team of Senior Secretaries who have good W.P. skills. You will need 100 wpm shorthand, 60 wpm typing, proficiency with a W.P. (preferably Wang, IBM Display Writer, Desk Mate) and experience of working in Central London.

With our experience and contacts we are in a position to help you stay out of the typing pool.

434 4512

Crone Conkall  
Recruitment Consultants

## SUPER SECRETARIES

### PERSONNEL ASSISTANT

For S. London head office of exclusive French restaurant group. Must be methodical, good administrator able to take responsibility. Secretarial skills and knowledge of French necessary. £5,500 p.a. Tel: Personnel Office 728-8395.

RECEPTIONIST £8,000 + mortgage. Some opportunity for a well spoken efficient and flexible person to run the brand new reception area of a small flourishing City firm. You will deal with telephone calls, visitors and be responsible for coordinating catering and rooming arrangements together with general housekeeping duties. Some typing essential. £8,000-30,000. Please call about City Centre Recruitment Consultants.

SECRETARY 16th, bright young lady of secret assistance with good shorthand typing skills required for newly created position in small but very 'world class' company. salary £6,000-7,000. Tel: 01-461 7417

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/Temporary positions. ANSA Specialist Agency 01-734 0632.

## Legal Appointments

are featured every

TUESDAY  
01-278 9161/5

## HIGH WYCOMBE BUCKS

Solicitors require young Assistant Solicitor for small but busy and expanding practice in branch office in sizeable provincial firm. General and varied work with bias towards litigation. Will suit newly qualified Solicitor. Salary according to age and experience.

Tel: High Wycombe 35933  
Reference CJR

LITIGATION SOLICITOR with recent City law. Good experience for West London practice. Write with CV to: Mr. J. D. Dyer, 12 Dyer Rd, Brighton BN1 3JF.

SEPT/1984 '84 admitted for West country town firm. Monthly income £7,500. Accommodation £1,500. Contact: 01-629 28994.

BRANCH SOLICITOR Devon country town. £12,000. Good experience for West country town firm. Monthly income £7,500. Accommodation £1,500. Contact: 01-629 28994.

MATERNAL SOLICITORS West country town. £12,000. Good experience for West country town firm. Monthly income £7,500. Accommodation £1,500. Contact: 01-629 28994.

EAST DEVON solicitor. £12,000. Good experience for West country town firm. Monthly income £7,500. Accommodation £1,500. Contact: 01-629 28994.

PROBATE SPECIALIST. £12,000. Good experience for West country town firm. Monthly income £7,500. Accommodation £1,500. Contact: 01-629 28994.

CUM GRATIA. £12,000. Good experience for West country town firm. Monthly income £7,500. Accommodation £1,500. Contact: 01-629 28994.

CONVEYANCER. £12,000. Good experience for West country town firm. Monthly income £7,500. Accommodation £1,500. Contact: 01-629 28994.

APPOINTMENTS  
TRAINER PROPERTY MANAGER  
Assistant Chartered Management Surveyor. Challenging position for a motivated individual who wants to make his presence count. Write to: The Managing Director, Sandersons, 100, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

## ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

Required for south London practice, litigation and conveyancing. Partnership prospects. Please apply to  
MR LOMAX  
278 Old Kent Rd, SE1  
Mark Repulse Confidential

## WINCHESTER SOLICITORS

and company solicitor. Solicitor to assist in the management of the firm's legal affairs. Please apply to  
WARNER and RICHARDSON  
28a Jersey Street,  
Winchester,  
Hants SO23 8BN  
Ref: SN

## SW17

Wanted conveyancing/probate assistant with commercial for two-partner general practice. Competitive salary and conditions. 01-673 0116 WTM or IsL.

AVON. Immediate interesting position for young Solicitor. Blue towards Probate. Conveyancing. West country town. £12,000. Good experience for West country town firm. Monthly income £7,500. Accommodation £1,500. Contact: 01-629 28994.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR. £12,000. Good experience for West country town firm. Monthly income £7,500. Accommodation £1,500. Contact: 01-629 28994.

GENERAL SOLICITOR 3-5 years exp. £12,000. Good experience for West country town firm. Monthly income £7,500. Accommodation £1,500. Contact: 01-629 28994.

## NORTH WILTSHIRE SMALL MARKET TOWN

Young Solicitor urgently required to take sole charge of a small branch office. Must have good grounding in Conveyancing and Probate but be able to undertake Litigation (including matrimonial and advocacy). There are genuine prospects after a trial period and the post would particularly suit someone with perhaps a young family looking to secure their professional and family future.

Reply with full CV to:  
Box 2202T The Times

## LEE BOLTON & LEE

We require a Litigation Solicitor qualified between 6 months to 3 years to handle a wide variety of Civil Litigation matters in an expanding department. Previous experience of Litigation and enthusiasm for this work is essential, as is an ability to act for clients of all types.

Applicants should write with full Curriculum Vitae to:-  
David Jones  
Lee Bolton & Lee  
1 The Sanctuary  
Westminster London SW1

## BARRISTERS CLERK

Young intelligent and enterprising person required for the post of Junior Clerk in busy commercial chambers in the Temple. Academic qualifications will assist an applicant, but are not essential. Salary in the region of £13,000. Please apply to  
Box No 0635R  
The Times

## Brighton firm requires first class

Conveyancing Solicitor with a bias towards commercial work. Salary commensurate with age and experience but expected to be in range of £15,000 to £20,000. Would suit person wanting to escape from London. Early partnership for right person. Please write with full CV to Graham Smith Dodd & Riley, 47 Old Steyne, Brighton, East Sussex, BN1 1WV (Post Box).

## Principal Solicitor

£14916 - £15900 p.a. inc. PO.5

We are looking for an experienced contracts lawyer to handle the major part of the Council's building contract litigation and to advise on all types of contract, including service contracts. The successful applicant will also be expected to make a positive contribution to the management of the Legal Division. Further particulars and application form may be obtained from the Solicitor to the Council, The Town Hall, Wandsworth High Street, SW18 2PL. (Tel. 01-871 6107 6109 or 6110). Closes 17th August.

## Wandsworth

an equal opportunity employer

## LOCUM SOLICITORS

Urgently Needed Countrywide

01-248 1139

ASA LAW, The Locum Specialists are now situated at:  
6/7 Ludgate Square  
Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7AS

## LONDON LEGAL EXECUTIVES

29 Maddox Street, London W1R 9LD

Telephone 01-493 1282/3

We have many vacancies in London and the Provinces for Solicitors with 1/5 years' experience in Conveyancing, Litigation and Company/Commercial employment. We should be pleased to hear from you if you are seeking

Please telephone Mrs Warren or Mrs Landrick  
01-493 1282 or write with c.v.  
Recruitment Consultants



# Legal Appointments

## BANKING SOLICITOR

We are in need of a Banking Solicitor for one of our expanding overseas offices.

The ideal applicant will have 2-4 years' sound post-qualification experience in a variety of company and commercial matters but with an emphasis on corporate finance and banking matters.

This is a responsible position and applicants should be able to deal with a heavy workload with the minimum of supervision. There will be a certain amount of foreign travel.

We will offer an excellent salary and fringe benefits.

If you are London based, please write with full details to Mrs. V. Farrants, Partnership Secretary, at the Firm's London address.

If you are in Hong Kong, Bahrain or Singapore please contact the Resident Partner of our local office.

**McKenna & Co**

INVERESK HOUSE, 1 ALDWYCH, LONDON, WC2R 0HF (01 636 3442)

## Shipping Lawyer

We have a requirement in our company and commercial department for a young lawyer with two or three years post-qualification experience in shipping matters.

The emphasis will be on shipping finance work and applicants must have relevant experience in this field. Knowledge of other areas of shipping law, including chartering practice, would be an advantage.

A competitive salary and generous fringe benefits will be offered and there are good career prospects.

Please write, in confidence, to Philip Wood, Allen & Overy, 9 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6AD.

**ALLEN & OVERY**

## LAWYERS

### The widest range of career options

The Government Legal Service offers careers which encompass all aspects of the law. Whether in an advisory or decision-making role, or in general legal work or a specialised area. Lawyers can both gain invaluable experience and obtain high levels of responsibility at an early stage.

Opportunities now exist in the following areas:

#### ADVISORY

**Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food** - 1 post  
MAFF lawyers provide a full service (except conveyancing) which includes advisory and Parliamentary work, civil and criminal cases in domestic courts, and cases before the European Court of Justice. This post is on the advisory side and is particularly concerned with fisheries (including the Community Common Fisheries Policy), administrative law and work on Parliamentary bills and subordinate legislation.

**Department of the Environment** - 3 posts  
Beyond the interpretation of legislation, lawyers handle an exceptional variety of intellectually stimulating work. This can include tendering advice to Ministers and officials, mastering and interpreting complex legislation, and objectively reviewing any wider legal issues that a case may raise.

**Department of Health and Social Security** - 5 posts  
Work is wide-ranging and includes general advisory work and involvement in home and EEC legislation (including drafting). Initial responsibilities could involve civil litigation, advice upon and conduct of cases before social security tribunals; good promotion prospects.

**Department of Trade and Industry** - up to 2 posts  
In providing a comprehensive legal service to both the Department and the Export Credits Guarantee Department, lawyers are faced with a wide range of tasks involving, for example, general advisory work and negotiations concerning commercial, administrative, domestic, EEC and international law. Much substantive and regulatory law in the commercial field is covered, relating to both nationalised and private industries. These posts involve some overseas travel.

#### ADVISORY AND LITIGATION

**Inland Revenue** - 3 posts  
The posts are in the Solicitor's Office which provides a comprehensive advisory and litigation service. Casework involves a wide variety of problems in the fields of general common law and equity as well as statute law and specialist taxation subjects. Good opportunities for advocacy before appeal tribunals and the lower courts. Previous revenue law experience not necessary, but a good background of general law is important.

#### ADVISORY/CIVIL LITIGATION

**Treasury Solicitor's Department** - 1 post  
One of the largest legal departments in the world, the Treasury Solicitor's Department acts as Legal Adviser to most government departments and other government agencies. Lawyers deal with an immense variety of issues covering contracts, intellectual property and trusts, together with litigation in the High Court and the House of Lords. They also conduct cases at the Court of the European Community, present evidence in major public enquiries, and represent departments of other inquiries and tribunals.

#### CHARITY LAW AND TRUST ADMINISTRATION

**Charity Commission** - 4 posts (2 in London, 1 in Liverpool)  
Charity Commission lawyers conduct correspondence and have personal contact with charity trustees and their professional advisers draft and make schemes in accordance with the cy pres doctrine, and other orders either authorising a particular action or of an administrative nature. The work requires a sound knowledge of trust law and the basic principles of conveyancing.

#### CONVEYANCING

**HM Land Registry** - 6 posts (2 in Birkenhead and 1 each at Durham, Lymington, St Annes, Nottingham and Swansea)

Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

These regional posts involve the examination of the more complex titles on first registration and advising on questions of law arising from dealings with registered land. A knowledge of conveyancing is required together with an interest in real property law.

**Crown Estate Office** - 1 post  
The estate has a large and varied portfolio of commercial and agricultural property, including foreshore and seabed. The work involves general conveyancing and assisting the Commissioners' Legal Adviser in litigation matters.

#### CRIMINAL LAW

**Home Office: Criminal Injuries Compensation Board** - 2 posts  
This work requires lawyers of a good general ability with a capacity for hard work and a marked interest in advocacy. The duties will include consideration of the relevant law and evidence in cases where the applicant has requested the oral hearing of his application by the Board; preparation and conduct of the case including examination and cross-examination of witnesses at the hearing; writing hearing notes and final disposal of case.

#### GENERAL

**Lord Chancellor's Department: Law Commission** - 2 posts  
Lawyers appointed will assist with law reform, and join small teams working on projects in the field of Criminal Law, Property Law, Family Law or Contract. They will undertake legal research, discuss legal policy, draft working papers and reports and assist in instructing Parliamentary Counsel to draft any necessary legislation.

**Office of Fair Trading** - 1 post  
General legal work involving advice, drafting, negotiating and some advocacy on a wide range of issues connected with consumer affairs, consumer credit, and competition policy. A good opportunity for a lawyer with a particular interest in consumer or competition law.

**Welsh Office** - 1 post in Cardiff  
Lawyers of all round ability deal with an exceptionally wide range of legal matters in relation to Wales, including Health Service Conveyancing and Litigation, Bill work, the drafting of subordinate legislation and the giving of advice on Education, Housing, Local Government, Water, Transport and Highways, Town and Country Planning and Industrial problems.

#### PROSECUTION

**HM Customs and Excise** - 2 posts  
Lawyers initially will be dealing with prosecutions where they advise on proceedings, conduct them in magistrates courts and have responsibility for them in the higher courts. Later they may be involved in civil litigation, drafting subordinate legislation and advising on the legal aspects of the Department's work.

**Department of the Director of Public Prosecutions** - 2 posts  
Lawyers, who work in small regional teams, advise on criminal matters, prepare cases for committed to Crown Courts and are involved in advocacy at Magistrates' Courts in England and Wales. Experience in criminal work would be advantageous. Some travel involved.

Unless otherwise stated, all posts are based in London. All candidates must be admitted (or about to be) or called in England and have recent relevant practical experience. Appointments are at Legal Assistant level or, for candidates aged at least 27 and of marked ability and potential, Senior Legal Assistant.

**Salaries (under review):** Legal Assistant - £8590-£14,770, starting on up to £11,680 depending on age. Promotion to SLA could come after one year for those with at least 5 years' previous professional experience.

**Senior Legal Assistant** - £15,450-£20,565, according to age, qualifications and experience. Promotion prospects to £24,000 and above.

**Salaries for posts outside London** £1250 less.  
For further details and an application form (to be returned by 31 August 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(3)576/2.

## LINKLATERS & PAINES

### Solicitors for Banking and International Finance

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit recently qualified solicitors to work in the field of banking and international finance. Previous experience of this work is not essential. Candidates should have a good academic record and the ability to get on well with others, and should be willing to travel abroad at short notice.

Successful candidates may be invited, in due course, to work for a period in one of our overseas offices (Brussels, Hong Kong, New York and Paris).

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae and quoting reference 16, to:

John Hamilton,  
Personnel Manager,  
Linklaters & Paines,  
Barrington House,  
59-67 Gresham Street,  
London EC2V 7NA.

LINKLATERS & PAINES

## LAWYERS Conveyancing in Government

£8590-£20,565

The Treasury Solicitor's Department provides conveyancing services for all government departments and a number of other bodies including the Forestry Commission, the largest landowner in England. The work involves a very wide range of conveyancing transactions and within the Conveyancing Division there is a Lands Advisory section providing advice on complex property matters. The Division has been instructed in connection with the conveyancing consequent upon the termination of the Land Settlement Association scheme. These London-based appointments will be on a period basis lasting to 3 years which may be extended or, for exceptionally well-qualified applicants, made permanent. Older candidates should be able to serve three years or thereabouts before reaching 65. You must have been admitted or called in England with recent

relevant practical experience. Most appointments are at Legal Assistant level but some are to Senior Legal Assistant posts for candidates (aged at least 27) of marked ability and potential. **Salaries: Legal Assistant** - £8590-£14,770, starting on up to £11,680 depending on age. Promotion to SLA could come after one year for those with at least 5 years' previous professional experience. **Senior Legal Assistant** - £15,450-£20,565, according to age, qualifications and experience. **SALARIES UNDER REVIEW.** For further details and an application form (to be returned by 10 August 1984) write to Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants, RG21 1JB or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 68551 (answering service operates outside office hours). Please quote ref: G(3)576/2. The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer.

## Rights Manager and Negotiator London

Granada Television International markets Granada TV programmes world-wide, both in existing and developing media.

Market expansion has created an opportunity for an energetic and flexible Manager to handle legal affairs and rights negotiations. The job will cover all aspects of copyright clearance and applicants must combine a legal background with commercial flair and negotiating skills. Experience of copyright law relating to the entertainment business is essential, and knowledge of the music and video business and of American law, would be a distinct advantage. In addition to the negotiable salary, the position offers the benefits normally associated with a large company.

If you are interested, please send a cv to Mrs K Henley, Personnel Officer - London, Granada Group PLC, 36 Golden Square, London W1R 4AH.

**GRANADA**

## Civil Aviation Authority Barrister or Solicitor

The Civil Aviation Authority invites applications for the post of Assistant Legal Adviser.

Candidates should be Barristers or Solicitors with a good Law Degree. Previous experience of civil aviation law is not essential. Terms of initial appointment will depend upon post-qualification experience. Salary scales are £9,100-£15,700 or £16,600-£21,900.

The Authority is a statutory corporation responsible for the safety and economic regulation of British civil aviation and for air traffic control. In carrying out its licensing functions the Authority is a quasi-judicial tribunal. The Authority has a small but busy Legal Department in Central London. Although its work is primarily concerned with civil aviation, it is by no means confined to this and includes the conduct of prosecutions, some civil litigation, drafting of statutory instruments, conveyancing and advising on a wide range of matters relating to civil aviation, the Authority's position as an employer, as a party to contracts, etc.

Benefits include over 4 weeks' annual leave, an interest-free season ticket loan and an excellent contributory pension scheme. All salaries are subject to an annual cost of living index review.

Please apply in writing enclosing current CV to Miss A Hutton, Personnel Support Service, Civil Aviation Authority, Room T1219, CAA House, 45-59 Kingsway, London WC2B 6TE.

**CAA**

## SOLICITOR

Young expanding practice, sole practitioner, with excellent staff, seeking to take experienced conveyancing into

### PARTNERSHIP

The right person will be considered for creating an excellent service in a thriving general practice in East Hertfordshire. He or she will wish to purchase a percentage equity either wholly or in part. Some finance can be arranged. Excellent opportunity for solicitor to develop substantial equity.

Box No. 2514 W The Times

## BROMLEY MAGISTRATES' COURT

S.E. LONDON COMMISSION AREA

### COURT CLERK - CC/PAD 1/12

Applications are invited from persons capable of taking all courts without supervision a professional qualification will be an advantage. The successful candidate will be required to take courts daily and will also be responsible for some administrative duties associated with the jurisdiction of a busy court with a population of 500,000. There will be an opportunity to undertake further study leading to advancement. A computer system has been installed and is expected to be operative in October. Commencing salary will be determined according to qualifications and experience, within the range £7,410 - £10,941 plus 66% per annum London weighting. The post is permanent and subject to H.C. Conditions of Service. Consideration will be given to providing assistance with removal expenses and other benefits in appropriate cases. Application forms may be obtained from the undersigned by post or by telephoning 01-465 9821, extension 228, for return not later than 28 August 1984.

R. L. Preece,  
Clerk of the Justices,  
Bromley Magistrates' Court,  
P.O. Box 6,  
The Court House,  
South Street,  
Bromley, SE11 1ND

## KENT MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

Margate and Ramsgate Petty Sessions Divisions

### COURT CLERK -

CC/PAD 1-10 (£7,410 - £10,295)

Applicants should be Barristers, Solicitors or other persons qualified under the Justices' Clerks' (Qualification of Assistants) Rules, 1978. Progressive salary scheme with salary based on experience. The post offers opportunities to further develop or commence a career in the magistrature by becoming involved in court clerk duties and a wide variety of administrative responsibilities.

Conditions of Service of Magistrates' Courts Staff apply and where appropriate, allowances and removal expenses are payable. Additional information may be obtained from Mr. G. Brown, Clerk to the Justices, Tel: Thanet (0431) 587531.

Further details and application forms returnable by 6 August from the Clerk of the Kent Magistrates' Courts Committee, County Hall, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 1XL. Phone: Maidstone (0622) 871414, Ext. 3344.

W. J. JACKSON  
Clerk of the Committee

## BIRMINGHAM

### Company & Commercial

Wragge & Co. can offer excellent opportunities for solicitors of the right calibre who would like to work in the Commercial Department of a large, commercially-oriented practice. We are looking for solicitors with experience since qualification in any of the following fields:

COMPANY TAKEOVERS  
COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS  
CORPORATE INSOLVENCY

Above all we require applicants with commercial good sense. Wragge & Co. have attractive modern offices in Birmingham City Centre. A good salary will be paid and there are excellent prospects for the right applicant.

Please write, with CV and details of current salary, to: C.W. Hughes, Senior House, 5 Cherry Street, Birmingham B25 1JY.

**WRAGGE & CO.**

## WARD BOWIE Newbury

The Senior Partner in the Newbury Office is looking for an Assistant with approximately 2/3 years experience to assist him in Commercial Property/Company Work in the broadest sense. This is an excellent opportunity for an able and energetic person to join a small team specialising in challenging but rewarding work in this sphere. Good salary and prospect of Partnership. Please write giving full details to:

The Senior Partner,  
Messrs Ward Bowie  
Phoenix House, 9 London Road  
Newbury, Berkshire

## SIMMONS & SIMMONS

## HONG KONG OFFICE

### Solicitor COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL

Assistant Solicitor required as an additional appointment to deal with the increasing work load in our Hong Kong office. Minimum tour of duty will be 2 1/2 years.

Applicants should have not less than 2 years admitted experience in Company and Commercial work.

Salary will be based on age and experience there will also be ex-patriate allowances, including an accommodation allowance.

The successful applicant will have excellent prospects for advancement within our firm.

Applications, with full C.V. should be sent in confidence, to M. H. Charteris-Black, Simmons & Simmons, 14 Dominion Street, EC2M 2RJ.







### Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

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ws on the hour. Major bulletins:  
 10am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 6.00 and 12.00  
 (night). News headlines: 5.30, 6.30,  
 10.0, 1.30 (MF/MV) 4.00pm Charles  
 5.30 Ray Moore's 7.30 Terry  
 10.00 including 8.31 Racing Bulletin  
 10.00 Jimmy Young's 12.00 Steve  
 1.00 including 1.5, 2.2 Sports Desk  
 5.30 Gloria Hunniford including 3.2  
 Sports Desk 3.2 Music All Day  
 1.00 including 4.2 Sports Desk 4.05  
 1.00 World Handicap including 4.5, 5.2 Sports  
 1.00 6.55 John Dunsford including 6.45  
 1.00 and Classified Results (MF only)  
 10.0 Cricket scores 8.00 Jim Reeves  
 and his MusicA series of seven

programmes about the life and music of  
 Reeves, as told by people who knew  
 him. **1: Early Years 10.00 Night**  
 Matthew Davis Gaily 10.00 On The Air...  
 The first series of interviews with stars  
 of 60 years of radio history 10.50 It  
 took us Half A Mile. A seaside saga of  
 perpetuation starring John Le  
 Surfer, Ian Lavender, Paul Pertwee  
 00 Brian Matthews presents Radio  
 Tonight (from midnight) Lubere David  
 presents Radio 1's 10.00  
 Special with the BBC Big Band  
 4-10.00 Spring Sound!

**Radio 1**

...as the half hour goes 6.30pm until

**WORLD SERVICE**

cections. 1.55 Double Act, 2.30 Hearted.  
 World News. 8.00 Review of the British  
 news. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial  
 news. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 What's New  
 on TV. 10.00 The World This Week. 10.15  
 90 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from  
 London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30  
 Irish International. 12.00 Sports Newsweek.  
 12.15 The World at Large. 12.30 Sports Roundup.  
 12.45 World News. 1.00 The World This  
 Week Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A  
 Good Show. 2.30 China Spacing. 3.00  
 to Newsweek. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World  
 News. 4.15 The World This Week. 4.30  
 to News. 5.00 Twenty-Four Hours. News  
 Summary. 5.30 Classical Record Review. 5.45  
 Irish of Faith. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25  
 to Cross. 9.30 The Musical World.  
 9.45 World News. 10.00 The World This  
 Week. 10.15 Scotland This Week. 10.25 Financial

10.40 Reflections, 10.45 Sports  
 Indup., 11.00 World News, 11.05  
 Newsday, 11.15 Music For A While, 11.30  
 Britain, 12.00 World News, 12.20 News  
 of Britain, 12.15 Radio Newsworld, 12.30 A  
 Good Show, 1.15 Outlook, 1.46 Report on  
 China, 2.00 World News, 2.05 Pioneer of  
 the Press, 2.15 Meet The Composer, 2.30  
 Research, 3.00 World News, 3.05  
 Britain, 3.15 The World Today, 3.30 Night  
 Floor Mac, 4.45 Financial News, 4.55  
 Research, 5.00 World News, 5.05 Twenty-  
 four Hours: News Summary, 5.45 The World  
 View.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.

Stereo. \*Black and white. ( ) Repeat.

**NE TEES** As London except starts 9.25-9.30 North  
News. 10.25 Intersport Music  
Special. 10.55-11.25 The Intrapid Mr  
P. 1.20-1.30 North East News and  
Maground. 2.30-3.30 The Devil  
Connection. 5.15-5.45 Animals In Action.  
North East News. 6.02 Crossroads.  
7-7.00 Northern Life. 11.30 That Girl.  
10 Blessed Are They.

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**WILTSHIRE** As London except starts  
9.25-9.30  
Weather. 10.25 The Making of the  
Moggi of the Ladies. 11.10 The Moon  
is a Green Cheese. 12.30 The Cop and the Kid. 1.30  
Country News. 1.30 Country News.

**STER** As London except: starts 9.25-9.30 *The Day Ahead*. 10.15 *The Amazing Years of the*. 10.50 *Falcon Island*. 11.15-11.30 *Sally and Jaka*. 1.20-1.30 *Crime Time*. 2.30 *Paint along with Nancy*. 3.30-4.00 *The Name of Things*. 4.30-4.55 *Mr Smith*. 5.15-5.30 *Summer Edition*. 11.30 *Val Folk*. 11.55 *News*.

**ORDER** As London except: 10.25-  
11.25 Film: Double Bill:  
The Wolf (1980), (Rosalind Ayres), Poor  
Fender (Garfield Morgan), 1.25  
Early News, 1.50-2.00 In Loving  
Memory, 2.30 The Devil's Connection,  
4.00 Glenroe, 6.00-6.35  
Around Tuesday, 11.30 Harvest  
12.00 News Summary, 12.05  
Beddown,

**SCHER FINE ART 50 King St. Br  
Amherst, SW1  
LUGER and HANS COPPE  
Art Auction Mon-Fri 10-5-30**

**FEVRE GALLERY, 30 Brunen  
Avenue, W1 Q1 443 1572. JESS & JES  
Art Auction of art Mon-Fri 10.5  
at 10.12.50**

**WILEY CAZALEY 24 Darnley St.  
London, W8. Art Auction Mon-Fri 10.5  
to 12 noon to 6.30**

**ATTIENSHEN 78 Mason's Yard,  
W1. Art Auction Mon-Fri 10.30-4.30  
to 6.30. Sat 10.30-12.30. Sun 12.30-5.30  
Mon-Fri 10.30 to 12.30**

**MUSEUM OF MANAGING, Burlington  
Gardens, W1. Treasures from the  
manor house collection, Mon-Sat 10  
to 5.30**

**WINE CENTRE**, 41, Spence St.  
W1 01: 255 5444 **Moore, Chas.**  
Adm. Subv. Sec. 10-6 Sub 3

**BLO PICASSO:** original owners.  
sketchings and drawings, a June 11  
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